

TOPOLOGY AND SOBOLEV SPACES

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SECTION 0. INTRODUCTION

Let M and N be compact¹ connected oriented smooth Riemannian manifolds with or without boundary. Throughout the paper we assume that $\dim M \geq 2$ but $\dim N$ could possibly be one, for example $N = \mathbb{S}^1$ is of interest. Our functional framework is the Sobolev space $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ which is defined by considering N as smoothly embedded in some Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^K$ and then

$$W^{1,p}(M, N) = \{u \in W^{1,p}(M, \mathbb{R}^K) ; u(x) \in N \text{ a.e.}\},$$

with $1 \leq p < \infty$. $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is equipped with the standard metric $d(u, v) = \|u - v\|_{W^{1,p}}$. Our main concern is to determine whether or not $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is path-connected and if not what can be said about its path-connected components, i.e. its $W^{1,p}$ -homotopy classes. We say that u and v are $W^{1,p}$ -homotopic if there is a path $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, N))$ such that $u^0 = u$ and $u^1 = v$. We denote by $\sim_p$ the corresponding equivalence relation. Let $\sim$ denote the equivalence relation on $C^0(M, N)$, i.e. $u \sim v$ if there is a path $u^t \in C([0, 1], C^0(M, N))$ such that $u^0 = u$ and $u^1 = v$.

First an easy result

Theorem 0.1. *Assume $p \geq \dim M$, then $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is path-connected if and only if $C^0(M, N)$ is path-connected.*

Theorem 0.1 is basically known (and relies on an idea introduced by Schoen and Uhlenbeck [SU] when $p = \dim M$; see also Brezis and Nirenberg [BN]). One can also deduce it from Propositions A.1, A.2 and A.3 in the Appendix.

Since, in general, $C^0(M, N)$ is not path-connected, this means that $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is not path-connected when p is “large”. On the other hand if p is “small”, we expect $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ to be path-connected for all M and N . Indeed we have

¹See Remark A.1 in the Appendix if N is not compact.

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Theorem 0.2. *Let $1 \leq p < 2$ (and recall that $\dim M \geq 2$). Then $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is path-connected.*

Our proof of Theorem 0.2 is surprisingly involved and requires a number of technical tools which are presented in Sections 1-4. We call the attention of the reader especially to the “bridging” method (see Proposition 1.2 and Proposition 3.1) which is new to the best of our knowledge.

Remark 0.1. Assumption $1 \leq p < 2$ in Theorem 0.2 is sharp (for general M and N). For example if Λ is any open connected set (or a connected Riemannian manifold) of dimension ≥ 1 , then $W^{1,2}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^1)$ is not path-connected. This may be seen using the results of B. White [W2] or Rubinstein-Sternberg [RS]. This is also a consequence of the result in [BLMN] which we recall for the convenience of the reader. Let Λ be a connected open set (or Riemannian manifold) of dimension ≥ 1 and let $u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^n)$ with $p \geq n+1$ ($n \geq 1$). Then for a.e. $\lambda \in \Lambda$ the map $u(\cdot, \lambda) : \mathbb{S}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^n$ belongs to $W^{1,p}$ and thus it is continuous. So $\deg(u(\cdot, \lambda))$ is well-defined. In this setting, the result of [BLMN] asserts that this degree is independent of λ (a.e.) and that it is stable under $W^{1,n}$ convergence. Clearly this implies that $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^n)$ is not path-connected for $p \geq n+1$.

Our next result is a generalization of Theorem 0.2.

Theorem 0.3. *Let $1 \leq p < \dim M$, and assume that N is $[p-1]$ -connected, i.e.*

$$\pi_0(N) = \cdots = \pi_{[p-1]}(N) = 0.$$

Then $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is path-connected.

An immediate consequence of Theorem 0.3 is

Corollary 0.1. *For $1 \leq p < n$, $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n, \mathbb{S}^n)$ is path-connected.*

Remark 0.2. If $1 \leq p < 2$ (i.e. the setting of Theorem 0.2) then the hypothesis on N in Theorem 0.3 reads $\pi_0(N) = 0$, i.e. N is connected (which is always assumed), and thus Theorem 0.3 implies Theorem 0.2. Assumption $p < \dim M$ is sharp. Just take $M = N = \mathbb{S}^n$ and $p = n$, and recall (see e.g. [BN]) that $W^{1,n}(\mathbb{S}^n, \mathbb{S}^n)$ is not path-connected since a degree is well-defined.

Corollary 0.1 may also be derived from the following general result (which is proved in Section 1.6).

Proposition 0.1. *For any $1 \leq p < n$ and any N , $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n, N)$ is path-connected.*

In the same spirit we also have

Proposition 0.2. *For any $m \geq 1$, any $1 \leq p < n+1$ and any N , $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n \times B_1^m, N)$ is path-connected.*

Here B_1^m is the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^m$.

Remark 0.3. As in Remark 0.1, assumption $p < n + 1$ is optimal since $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n \times B_1^m, N)$ is not path-connected when $p \geq n + 1$ and $\pi_n(N) \neq 0$. This is again a consequence of a result in [BLMN] (Section 2, Theorem 2').

An interesting problem which we have not settled is the following

Conjecture 1. *Given $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$ (any $1 \leq p < \infty$, any M , any N), there exists a $v \in C^\infty(M, N)$ and a path $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, N))$ such that $u^0 = u$ and $u^1 = v$.*

We have strong evidence that the above conjecture is true. First observe that if $p \geq \dim M$, Conjecture 1 holds (this is a consequence of Proposition A.2 in the Appendix). Next, it is a consequence of Theorem 0.2 that the conjecture holds when $\dim M = 2$. Indeed if $p < 2$, any u may be connected to a constant map; if $p \geq 2 = \dim M$ we are again in the situation just mentioned above. Conjecture 1 also holds when $M = \mathbb{S}^n$ (any p and any N); this is a consequence of Proposition 0.1 when $p < n$.

Here are two additional results in support of Conjecture 1.

Theorem 0.4. *If $\dim M = 3$ and $\partial M \neq \emptyset$ (any N and any p), Conjecture 1 holds.*

Theorem 0.5. *If $N = \mathbb{S}^1$ (any M and any p), Conjecture 1 holds.*

Theorem 0.4 is proved in Section 6 and Theorem 0.5 is proved in Section 7.

Next we analyze how the topology of $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ “deteriorates” as p decreases from infinity to 1. We denote by $[u]$ and $[u]_p$ the equivalence classes associated with $\sim$ and $\sim_p$. It is not difficult to see (Proposition A.1 in the Appendix) that if $u, v \in W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^0(M, N)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, with $u \sim v$, then $u \sim_p v$. As a consequence we have a well-defined map

$$i_p : [u] \rightarrow [u]_p$$

going from $C^1(M, N)/\sim$ to $W^{1,p}(M, N)/\sim_p$.

The following definition is natural:

Definition 0.1. *If i_p is bijective, we say that $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ and $C^0(M, N)$ have the same topology (or more precisely the same homotopy classes).*

In the Appendix, we show

Proposition 0.3. *For $p \geq \dim M$, $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ and $C^0(M, N)$ have the same topology.*

Another, much more delicate, case where $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ and $C^0(M, N)$ have the same topology is

Theorem 0.6. *For any $p \geq 2$ and any M , $W^{1,p}(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$ and $C^0(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$ have the same topology.*

Remark 0.4. On the other hand, $W^{1,p}(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$ and $C^0(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$ do not have the same topology for $p < 2$ if $C^0(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$ is not path-connected; this is a consequence of Theorem 0.2.

For $q \geq p$ we also have a well-defined map

$$i_{p,q} : W^{1,q}(M, N) / \sim_q \rightarrow W^{1,p}(M, N) / \sim_p .$$

It is then natural to introduce the following

Definition 0.2. *Let $1 < p < \infty$. We say that a change of topology occurs at p if for every $0 < \epsilon < p - 1$, $i_{p-\epsilon, p+\epsilon}$ is not bijective. Otherwise we say that there is no change of topology at p . We denote by $CT(M, N)$ the set of p 's where a change of topology occurs.*

Note that if $p > 1$ is not in CT , then there exists $0 < \bar{\epsilon} < p - 1$ such that i_{p_1, p_2} is bijective for all $p - \bar{\epsilon} < p_1 < p_2 < p + \bar{\epsilon}$. Consequently, CT is closed. In fact we have the following property of $CT(M, N)$ which relies on Theorem 0.2.

Proposition 0.4. *$CT(M, N)$ is a compact subset of $[2, \dim M]$.*

Remark 0.5. Assuming that Conjecture 1 holds, then $i_{p,q}$ is always surjective. As a consequence, a change of topology occurs at p if for every $0 < \epsilon < p - 1$, $i_{p-\epsilon, p+\epsilon}$ is not injective, i.e., for every $0 < \epsilon < p - 1$, there exist u_ϵ and v_ϵ in C^1 such that $[u_\epsilon]_{p-\epsilon} = [v_\epsilon]_{p-\epsilon}$ while $[u_\epsilon]_{p+\epsilon} \neq [v_\epsilon]_{p+\epsilon}$.

Another consequence of Theorem 0.2 is

Proposition 0.5. *If $CT(M, N) = \emptyset$ then $C^0(M, N)$ and $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ are path-connected for all $p \geq 1$.*

Remark 0.6. Assuming that Conjecture 1 holds, then the following statements are equivalent:

- a) $CT(M, N) = \emptyset$.
- b) $C^0(M, N)$ is path-connected.
- c) $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is path-connected for all $p \geq 1$.

Here is another very interesting conjecture

Conjecture 2.

$$CT(M, N) \subset \{2, 3, \dots, \dim M\}.$$

A stronger form of Conjecture 2 is

Conjecture 2'. *For every integer $j \geq 1$ and any p, q with $j \leq p \leq q < j + 1$, $i_{p,q}$ is bijective.*

Remark 0.7. If Conjecture 1 holds, then Conjecture 2' can be stated as follows: assume $u, v \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$ (any p , any M , and any N) are homotopic in $W^{1,[p]}(M, N)$, then they are homotopic in $W^{1,p}(M, N)$.

In connection with Conjecture 2 we may also raise the following

Open problem. *Is it true that for any $n \geq 2$ and any $\Gamma \subset \{2, 3, \dots, n\}$, there exist M and N such that $\dim M = n$ and*

$$CT(M, N) = \Gamma?$$

We list some more properties of $CT(M, N)$ which will be discussed in Section 8:

1) For all N ,

$$(0.1) \quad CT(B_1^n, N) = \emptyset.$$

2) For all N ,

$$(0.2) \quad CT(\mathbb{S}^n, N) = \begin{cases} \{n\}, & \text{if } \pi_n(N) \neq 0, \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } \pi_n(N) = 0. \end{cases}$$

In particular,

$$(0.3) \quad CT(\mathbb{S}^n, \mathbb{S}^n) = \{n\}.$$

3) For all M ,

$$(0.4) \quad CT(M, \mathbb{S}^1) = \begin{cases} \{2\}, & \text{if } C^0(M, \mathbb{S}^1) \text{ is not path-connected,} \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } C^0(M, \mathbb{S}^1) \text{ is path-connected.} \end{cases}.$$

4) If $CT(M, N)$ is non-empty and $\pi_0(N) = \dots = \pi_k(N) = 0$ for some $k \geq 0$, then

$$(0.5) \quad \min\{p ; p \in CT(M, N)\} \geq \min\{k + 2, \dim M\}.$$

5) If Λ is compact and connected with $\dim \Lambda \geq 1$, then

$$(0.6) \quad \min\{p ; p \in CT(\mathbb{S}^n \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^n)\} = n + 1, \quad n \geq 1.$$

It would be interesting to determine $CT(M, N)$ in some concrete cases, e.g. M and N are products of spheres. We plan to return to this question in the future.

In this paper we have investigated the structure of the path-connected components of $W^{1,p}(M, N)$, i.e. $\pi_0(W^{1,p}(M, N))$. It would be interesting to analyze $\pi_k(W^{1,p}(M, N))$ for $k \geq 1$, starting from $\pi_1(W^{1,p}(M, N))$. Of course it is natural to consider first the case where $1 \leq p < 2$ since we already know that $W^{1,p}$ is path-connected.

Warning: People have considered several spaces of maps closely related to $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ (see e.g. White [W1] and [W2]), for example

$$Z^{1,p}(M, N) = \text{the closure in } W^{1,p} \text{ of } C^\infty(M, N).$$

This is a subset of $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ and in general a strict subset (see Bethuel [B]). One may ask the same questions as above (i.e. path-connectedness, etc.) for $Z^{1,p}(M, N)$. We warn the reader that the properties of $Z^{1,p}(M, N)$ may be quite different from the properties of $W^{1,p}(M, N)$. For example, if $1 \leq p < 2$, then $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^1)$ (Λ connected, $\dim \Lambda \geq 1$) is path-connected by Theorem 0.2. On the other hand $Z^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^1)$ is not path-connected. Indeed, note that if $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^1)$ then

$$\psi(u) := \int_{\Lambda} \int_{\mathbb{S}^1} (u \times u_\theta) d\theta d\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(and $\psi(u)$ represents the degree of the map $u(\cdot, \lambda)$ for any $\lambda \in \Lambda$). By density $\psi(u) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $u \in Z^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^1)$ and since ψ can take any integer value it follows that $Z^{1,p}$ is not path-connected.

F. Bethuel [B] has been mostly concerned with the question of density of smooth maps in $W^{1,p}(M, N)$. B. White [W2] deals with the question of how much the topological properties are preserved by $W^{1,p}$ (or $Z^{1,p}$, etc.). We have tried to analyze how much of the topology “deteriorates” when passing to $W^{1,p}$, i.e., whether two smooth maps $u, v \in C^\infty(M, N)$ in different homotopy classes (in the usual sense) can nevertheless be connected in $W^{1,p}$ for appropriate p ’s. Roughly speaking our concerns complement those of B. White as well as those in [BLMN]. However some of our techniques resemble those of B. White and F. Bethuel.

The plan of the paper is as follows.

- §0. Introduction.
- §1. Some useful tools. Proof of Proposition 0.1
- §2. Proof of Theorem 0.2 when $\dim M = 2$.
- §3. Some more tools. Proof of Proposition 0.2
- §4. Proof of Theorem 0.2 when $\dim M \geq 3$.
- §5. Proof of Theorem 0.3.
- §6. Evidence in support of Conjecture 1: Proof of Theorem 0.4.
- §7. Everything you wanted to know about $W^{1,p}(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$.
- §8. Some properties of $CT(M, N)$.

Appendix.

Acknowledgment. *We thank P. Mironescu, S. Ferry, F. Luo, and C. Weibel for useful conversations. The first author (H.B.) is partially supported by the European Grant ERB FMRX CT98 0201. He is also a member of the Institut Universitaire de France. The second author (Y.L.) is partially supported by the Grant NSF–DMS–9706887.*

SECTION 1. SOME USEFUL TOOLS

In this section we present various techniques for connecting continuously in $W^{1,p}$ a given map to another map with desired properties. Here is a list of contents.

§1.1 “Opening” of maps

§1.2 “Bridging” of maps

§1.3 “Filling” a hole

§1.4 “Connecting” constants

§1.5 “Propagation” of constants

§1.6 Some straightforward applications

§1.1 “Opening” of maps.

Let u belong to $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n, N)$ where N is some k -dimensional Riemannian manifold, and $1 \leq p < \infty$. The purpose of this operation is first to construct a function v which belongs to $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n, N)$ such that, for some point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

- 1) $v(x) = u(x)$ for $|x - a| > 2$,
- 2) $v(x) = \text{constant}$ for $|x - a| < 1$,

and to connect by homotopy the given u to this v . In this case we will say that we have opened the map u at the point a . This type of construction will be used frequently to connect a given map continuously to a constant within the space $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n, N)$, also when $\mathbb{R}^n$ is replaced by more general domains or manifolds.

We start with the construction of v . We will always use B_r to denote the ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$ of radius r and centered at the origin, unless otherwise stated.

Lemma 1.1. *Let $u \in W^{1,p}(B_4)$, $p \geq 1, n \geq 1$. Assume*

$$(1.1) \quad \int_{B_4} \frac{|\nabla u(x)|^p}{|x|^{n-1}} dx < \infty.$$

Then 0 is a Lebesgue-point of u , and in polar coordinates, with $r = |x|$ and $\sigma = \frac{x}{|x|}$,

$$v(x) := \begin{cases} u(0), & |x| \leq 1, \\ u(2r - 2, \sigma), & 1 < |x| < 2, \\ u(x), & 2 \leq |x| < 4 \end{cases}$$

is in $W^{1,p}(B_4)$.

Proof. We split the argument into 4 steps.

Step 1. We claim that

$$(1.2) \quad \oint_{B_\varepsilon} |u - \oint_{B_\varepsilon} u| \leq C \int_{B_\varepsilon} \frac{|\nabla u(x)|}{|x|^{n-1}},$$

where C is some constant depending only on n .

Proof. By Poincaré inequality,

$$\int_{B_1} |u - \oint_{B_1} u| \leq C \int_{B_1} |\nabla u(x)|$$

and therefore

$$\int_{B_1} |u - \oint_{B_1} u| \leq C \int_{B_1} \frac{|\nabla u(x)|}{|x|^{n-1}}.$$

Estimate (1.2) follows from the above by scaling.

Step 2. Under the assumption of Lemma 1.1,

$$(1.3) \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \oint_{\partial B_\varepsilon} u \quad \text{exists}$$

and therefore

$$(1.4) \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \oint_{B_\varepsilon} u \quad \text{exists.}$$

Proof. Set

$$w(r) = \oint_{\partial B_r} u.$$

Then, in polar coordinates,

$$w'(r) = \oint_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} u_r(r, \sigma) d\sigma$$

and therefore

$$\int_0^1 |w'(r)| dr \leq C \oint_{B_1} \frac{|\nabla u(x)|}{|x|^{n-1}}.$$

Hence (1.3) holds, and (1.4) is an immediate consequence.

Step 3. 0 is a Lebesgue point of u .

Proof. By Step 1 we have, for all $c \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\oint_{B_\varepsilon} |u - c| \leq C \int_{B_\varepsilon} \frac{|\nabla u(x)|}{|x|^{n-1}} + |c - \oint_{B_\varepsilon} u|.$$

Choosing $c = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \oint_{B_\varepsilon} u$, we find that 0 is a Lebesgue point of u .

Step 4. v is in $W^{1,p}(B_4)$.

Proof. A simple calculation yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_2 \setminus B_1} |v| &= \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \int_1^2 |v(r, \sigma)| r^{n-1} dr d\sigma \\ &\leq C \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \int_0^2 \frac{|u(s, \sigma)|}{s^{n-1}} s^{n-1} ds d\sigma = C \int_{B_2} \frac{|u(x)|}{|x|^{n-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

We also have

$$\begin{aligned} (1.5) \quad \int_{B_2} \frac{|u(x)|}{|x|^{n-1}} &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} \left[\int_{\partial B_r} |u| \right] dr \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \int_{B_2} |u| \\ &\quad + (n-1) \int_0^2 \left[\frac{1}{r^n} \int_{B_r} |u| \right] dr. \end{aligned}$$

Since 0 is a Lebesgue point, $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r^n} \int_{B_r} |u - u(0)| = 0$, and therefore the second integral on the right-hand side is finite and thus

$$(1.6) \quad \int_{B_2 \setminus B_1} |v| < \infty.$$

Similarly,

$$\int_{B_2 \setminus B_1} |\nabla v|^p \leq C \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \int_0^2 \frac{|\nabla u(s, \sigma)|^p s^{n-1}}{s^{n-1}} ds d\sigma \leq C \int_{B_2} \frac{|\nabla u(x)|^p}{|x|^{n-1}} < \infty,$$

by (1.1). Combining this with (1.6) we obtain that $v \in W^{1,p}(B_2 \setminus B_1)$.

To show that $v \in W^{1,p}(B_4)$ we only need to verify on ∂B_1 , in the sense of trace, that $v - u(0) = 0$. For $1 < r < 2$, with $s = 2r - 2$, we have

$$\int_{\partial B_r} |v - u(0)| = \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^{n-1} \int_{\partial B_s} |u - u(0)| \leq \left(\frac{2}{s}\right)^{n-1} \int_{\partial B_s} |u - u(0)|,$$

and, since $x = 0$ is a Lebesgue point of u ,

$$\frac{1}{s^n} \int_0^s \left\{ \int_{\partial B_\mu} |u - u(0)| \right\} d\mu = \frac{1}{s^n} \int_{B_s} |u - u(0)| \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } s \rightarrow 0.$$

So, along a subsequence $s_i \rightarrow 0$,

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\partial B_{r_i}} |v - u(0)| = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{s_i^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B_{s_i}} |u - u(0)| = 0,$$

where $r_i = \frac{1}{2}(s_i + 2) \rightarrow 1^+$. Lemma 1.1 is established.

Remark 1.1. If condition (1.1) is replaced by

$$(1.7) \quad \int_{B_4} \frac{|\nabla u(x)|^p}{|x - a|^{n-1}} dx < \infty$$

for some $|a| < 1$, then the conclusion of Lemma 1.1 holds with the origin shifted to a , with v defined in B_3 instead of B_4 . Note that by Fubini's theorem, if $u \in W^{1,p}(B_4)$, then almost all points a in B_1 satisfy (1.7). Such a point will be called a “good” point.

Our next result provides a homotopy connecting a given map u to the map v constructed in the previous lemma.

Proposition 1.1. *Under the hypotheses of Lemma 1.1, set, for $0 < t \leq 1$,*

$$u^t(x) := \begin{cases} u(0), & |x| \leq t, \\ u(2r - 2t, \sigma), & t < |x| \leq 2t, \\ u(x), & 2t \leq |x| \leq 4, \end{cases}$$

and $u^0 = u$. Then

$$u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(B_4)).$$

Proof. By Lemma 1.1, u^t is well-defined and, by standard arguments, is continuous for $t \in (0, 1]$. We only need to show that $u^t \rightarrow u$ in $W^{1,p}(B_4)$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$. In view of the expression of u^t , this amounts to showing

$$(1.8) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \|u^t\|_{W^{1,p}\{t \leq |x| \leq 2t\}} = 0.$$

An easy calculation yields

$$\int_{t \leq |x| \leq 2t} |u^t| \leq Ct^{n-1} \int_{|y| \leq 2t} \frac{|u(y)|}{|y|^{n-1}},$$

and

$$\int_{t \leq |x| \leq 2t} |\nabla u^t|^p \leq Ct^{n-1} \int_{|y| \leq 2t} \frac{|\nabla u(y)|^p}{|y|^{n-1}}.$$

Assertion (1.8) follows from the above, (1.1) and (1.5). Proposition 1.1 is established.

§1.2 “Bridging” of maps.

To simplify the presentation we explain first the construction in the easy 2-dimensional case.

Consider the square

$$\Omega = \{x = (x_1, x_2); |x_1| < 20, |x_2| < 20\}$$

and let

$$u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, N)$$

where N is any smooth (connected) Riemannian manifold with or without boundary of dimension ≥ 1 .

We assume that u is constant, say Y_0 , in the region $Q^+ \cup Q^-$ where

$$Q^+ = \{x = (x_1, x_2); |x_1| < 20, 1 < x_2 < 20\}$$

and

$$Q^- = \{x = (x_1, x_2); |x_1| < 20, -20 < x_2 < -1\}.$$

Our purpose is to construct a map v in $W^{1,p}(\Omega, N)$ such that

$$\begin{cases} v(x) = u(x) & \text{outside } (-5, 5) \times (-1, 1) \\ v(x) = Y_0 & \text{for } |x_1| < 1 \text{ and } |x_2| < 20 \end{cases}$$

and a homotopy connecting the given u to this v continuously in $W^{1,p}(\Omega, N)$ and which preserves u outside $(-5, 5) \times (-1, 1)$. We call this a “bridge” because the regions Q^+ and Q^- where $u = Y_0$ which were originally disconnected have now become connected through the “bridge” $(-1, 1) \times (-20, 20)$.

Proposition 1.2. *Take Ω and u as above with*

$$(1.9) \quad 1 \leq p < 2.$$

Then there exists

$$u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(\Omega, N))$$

such that

$$(1.10) \quad u^0 = u,$$

$$(1.11) \quad u^t(x) = u(x), \quad \forall t \in [0, 1], \quad \forall x \text{ outside } (-5, 5) \times (-1, 1),$$

$$(1.12) \quad u^1(x) = Y_0, \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1) \times (-20, 20).$$

Proof. As in Remark 1.1 we may assume without loss of generality (after shifting the origin in the x_1 -direction) that

$$(1.13) \quad \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla u(x)|^p}{|x_1|^{p-1}} dx_1 dx_2 < \infty.$$

Here we use the fact that $p < 2$.

Define for $0 \leq t \leq 1, x = (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega$,

$$v^t(x_1, x_2) = \tilde{u}(x_1, \frac{x_2}{1 - t\rho(x_1)})$$

where $\tilde{u}$, defined in $(-20, 20) \times \mathbb{R}$, is the extension of u taking the value Y_0 in $\{(x_1, x_2); |x_1| < 20, |x_2| \geq 20\}$ and $\rho(x_1) = (1 - |x_1|)^+$.

Clearly $v^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(\Omega, N))$ and satisfies (1.10), (1.11) (with u^t replaced by v^t). Next, we check that v^t is continuous at $t = 1$. Fix any $\delta > 0$; it is clear that $v^t \rightarrow v^1$ in $W^{1,p}$ outside $\Omega_\delta = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \Omega; |x_1| < \delta\}$. Hence it suffices to show that

$$(1.14) \quad \sup_{0 < t \leq 1} \|v^t\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega_\delta)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0.$$

For this purpose we make a change of variables

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 = x_1, \\ \xi_2 = \frac{x_2}{1 - t\rho(x_1)}, \end{cases}$$

so that the Jacobian

$$\frac{\partial(\xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial(x_1, x_2)} = \frac{1}{1 - t\rho(x_1)} \geq 1.$$

Therefore, as $\delta \rightarrow 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_\delta} |v^t(x)|^p dx &= \int_{|\xi_1| < \delta} |u(\xi)|^p \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2)}{\partial(\xi_1, \xi_2)} d\xi \\ &\leq \int_{|\xi_1| < \delta} |u(\xi)|^p d\xi \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{uniformly in } t. \end{aligned}$$

Next, it is easy to verify that

$$|\nabla v^t(x)| \leq \frac{C|\nabla u(\xi)|}{1 - t\rho(\xi_1)},$$

since $\nabla v^t(x) = 0$ if $|x_2| > 1 - t\rho(x_1)$.

It follows that, as $\delta \rightarrow 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_\delta} |\nabla v^t(x)|^p dx &\leq C \int_{|\xi_1| < \delta} \frac{|\nabla u(\xi)|^p}{(1 - t\rho(\xi_1))^p} (1 - t\rho(\xi_1)) d\xi \\ &\leq C \int_{|\xi_1| < \delta} \frac{|\nabla u(\xi)|^p}{|\xi_1|^{p-1}} d\xi \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used (1.13).

To summarize, we have connected u to v^1 through a homotopy satisfying (1.11). Moreover v^1 satisfies also

$$v^1(x) = Y_0 \quad \forall \quad |x_2| > |x_1|.$$

The final step is to connect this v^1 , through a homotopy w^t satisfying (1.11), to some u^1 satisfying (1.12). This can be achieved by choosing, for example,

$$w^t(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} Y_0 & |x_1| < t\rho(2x_1), \\ v^1(x_1 - t\rho(2x_1), x_2) & |x_1| \geq t\rho(2x_1). \end{cases}$$

Remark 1.2. The conclusion of Proposition 1.2 fails when $p \geq 2$ and $N = \mathbb{S}^1$. We argue by contradiction. Suppose that the conclusion holds. We may think of the maps u satisfying the conditions of the proposition as defined on the annulus $A = \{(r, \theta) \mid 1 < r < 2, 0 < \theta \leq 2\pi\}$, which are equal to Y_0 outside the sector $0 < \theta < \theta_0 < 2\pi$. On the other hand, the u^1 in the conclusion of the proposition is equal to Y_0 in a small annulus $\frac{5}{4} < r < \frac{3}{2}$. To reach a contradiction, we invoke the result in [BLMN] which allows to define a degree for every map $u \in W^{1,p}(A, \mathbb{S}^1)$, $p \geq 2$. The degree is invariant under homotopy within $W^{1,p}(A, \mathbb{S}^1)$. We may start with some $u \in W^{1,p}(A, \mathbb{S}^1)$, $p \geq 2$, having nonzero degree, ending up with u^1 having zero degree.

§1.3 “Filling” a hole.

Let B be the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$, $u \in W^{1,p}(B, N)$, $1 \leq p < n$, be such that

$$(1.15) \quad u = Y_0 \quad \text{on } \partial B$$

for some $Y_0 \in N$. Then u can be connected in $W^{1,p}(B, N)$ to the constant map Y_0 through a homotopy which preserves the boundary condition (1.15). More precisely, we have

Proposition 1.3. *Take B and u as above, and*

$$(1.16) \quad 1 \leq p < n.$$

Then there exists

$$u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(B, N))$$

such that

$$u^0 = u, \quad u^1 \equiv Y_0,$$

and

$$u^t(x) = Y_0 \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1 \text{ and } x \in \partial B.$$

Proof. Let $\tilde{u}$ be the extension of u to $\mathbb{R}^n$ by taking Y_0 outside B , and let

$$u^t(x) = \tilde{u}\left(\frac{x}{1-t}\right).$$

To complete the proof we only need to verify that $u^t \rightarrow Y_0$ in $W^{1,p}$ as $t \rightarrow 1$. Since u^t and Y_0 have the same boundary condition, it suffices to show that $\|\nabla(u^t - Y_0)\|_{L^p(B)} = \|\nabla u^t\|_{L^p(B)} \rightarrow 0$.

This can be easily seen from

$$\int_B |\nabla u^t|^p = (1-t)^{n-p} \int_B |\nabla u|^p.$$

Remark 1.3. The conclusion of Proposition 1.3 no longer holds if we take $p \geq n$ and $\pi_n(N) \neq \emptyset$. Indeed, fix some continuous φ from $\mathbb{S}^n$ to N which is not homotopic to a constant. We can always assume that φ is smooth. Fix any point $x_0 \in \mathbb{S}^n$ and set $Y_0 = \varphi(x_0)$; we may assume, after a smooth homotopy, that $\varphi(x) = Y_0$ for x near x_0 , say $x \in B_r(x_0)$ for some $r > 0$. Since $\mathbb{S}^n \setminus B_r(x_0)$ is diffeomorphic to the unit ball B of $\mathbb{R}^n$, the conclusion of Proposition 1.3 holds there and allows to connect φ to Y_0 through a homotopy in $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n \setminus B_r(x_0))$ which is equal to Y_0 on $\partial(\mathbb{S}^n \setminus B_r(x_0))$. This yields a homotopy of φ to a constant in $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n, N)$. For $p > n$, this, combined with the Sobolev embedding, contradicts the assumption that φ is not trivial. When $p = n$, we use the embedding of $W^{1,n}$ into VMO and complete the argument as in [BN].

§1.4 “Connecting” Constants.

The purpose of the simple construction below is to homotopy a given map u which is a constant Y_0 on some compact set K to a map v which equals another given constant Y_1 on K , while preserving through the homotopy the values of u outside a given neighborhood of K .

Proposition 1.4. *Let K be any compact subset of M , $\varepsilon > 0$, $Y_0 \in N$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$, and*

$$u(x) = Y_0, \quad \text{if } \text{dist}(x, K) \leq \varepsilon.$$

Then, given any $Y_1 \in N$, there exists

$$u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, N)),$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned} u^0 &= u, \\ u^t(x) &= u(x), \quad \forall t \in [0, 1], \quad \text{if } \text{dist}(x, K) > \varepsilon/2, \\ u^1(x) &= Y_1, \quad \text{if } \text{dist}(x, K) < \varepsilon/4. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $f \in C^\infty([0, 1], N)$ such that $f(0) = Y_0$, $f(1) = Y_1$.

Take $\rho \in C^\infty(M)$ such that $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$

$$\rho(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \text{dist}(x, K) \leq \varepsilon/4, \\ 0 & \text{if } \text{dist}(x, K) \geq \varepsilon/2. \end{cases}$$

Set

$$u^t(x) = \begin{cases} u(x) & \text{if } \text{dist}(x, K) \geq \varepsilon, \\ f(t\rho(x)) & \text{if } \text{dist}(x, K) < \varepsilon. \end{cases}$$

This is a desired homotopy.

§1.5 “Propagation” of constants.

The purpose of this construction is to homotopy a given u , which is constant in some initial region, to a map v which is the same constant in a larger region, while preserving u “away” from the larger region. Here, the initial region can be smoothly deformed to the larger one and thus we make no restriction on p . This is in contrast with the “bridging” technique above, which involves a change in topology and requires a restriction on p (see e.g. Remark 1.2). To explain the construction we start with the case where the initial region is a small ball.

Proposition 1.5. *Let $u \in W^{1,p}(B_1, N)$, where B_1 is the unit ball centered at the origin in some Euclidean space. Suppose, for some $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} < 1$ and $Y_0 \in N$,*

$$u(x) = Y_0, \quad \forall |x| < \bar{\varepsilon}.$$

Then, for all $0 < \epsilon < 1 - \bar{\epsilon}$, there exists $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(B_1, N))$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} u^0 &= u, \\ u^t(x) &= Y_0, \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, |x| < \bar{\epsilon}, \\ u^t(x) &= u(x), \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < |x| < 1, \\ u^1(x) &= Y_0, \quad \forall |x| < 1 - \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let

$$\varphi_t : B_1 \rightarrow B_1$$

be a diffeomorphism which is smooth in $(t, x) \in [0, 1] \times B_1$ having the following properties:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_0 &= id, \\ \varphi_t(x) &= x, \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < |x| < 1, \\ |\varphi_t(x)| &\leq |x|, \quad \forall |x| \leq \bar{\epsilon}, \\ |\varphi_1(x)| &\leq \bar{\epsilon}, \quad \forall |x| \leq 1 - \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Then $u^t := u \circ \varphi_t$ is a desired homotopy.

This proposition is often used as follows. For $S \subset K \subset M$, $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$, $u(x) = Y_0$, near S , we would like to connect u to some v which is Y_0 in a δ -neighborhood of K while along the homotopy the values in some neighborhood of S are preserved as Y_0 and the values outside the δ' -neighborhood are preserved ($\delta' > \delta$). Suppose that we are able to construct a diffeomorphism

$$\psi : B_1 \rightarrow \delta' - \text{neighborhood of } K,$$

$B_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\dim M = n$, such that

$$\delta - \text{neighborhood of } K \subset \psi(B_{\frac{8}{9}}),$$

$$u(x) = Y_0, \quad \forall x \in \psi(B_{\frac{1}{9}}),$$

and

$$\psi(B_{\frac{1}{9}}) \text{ contains some neighborhood of } S.$$

Then we can apply the proposition to $u \circ \psi$ with $\epsilon = \bar{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{9}$.

In our later applications, the construction of ψ is always obvious and we will not really construct ψ explicitly but only refer to this technique as “propagation” of constants.

§1.6 Some straightforward applications.

We now present some immediate applications of the above techniques.

Proposition 1.6. $W^{1,p}(B_1^n, N)$ is path-connected for any n , any p , and any N .

Proof. Let $u \in W^{1,p}(B_1^n, N)$; we first “open” the map u at a “good” point near the origin (Proposition 1.1 and Remark 1.1) to connect u to some $v \in W^{1,p}(B_1^n, N)$ satisfying, for some $0 < r < 1$ and $Y_0 \in N$,

$$v(x) = Y_0 \quad \forall \quad |x| < r.$$

Then the homotopy $v^t(x) = v(tx)$ ($r \leq t \leq 1$) connects v to Y_0 . Finally, by Proposition 1.4, any two constant maps can be connected to each other.

Proposition 0.1. For any $1 \leq p < n$ and any N , $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n, N)$ is path-connected.

Proof of Proposition 0.1. Let $u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n, N)$. By “opening” u at a “good” point, we connect u to some $v \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n, N)$ satisfying $v = Y_0$ in a geodesic ball B_r . Since $\mathbb{S}^n \setminus B_r$ is topologically a ball, we can apply Proposition 1.3 to connect v to the constant map Y_0 . Here we use $p < n$.

SECTION 2. PROOF OF THEOREM 0.2 WHEN $\dim M = 2$

We discuss only the case where $\partial M = \emptyset$; for the case where $\partial M \neq \emptyset$, see Remark 2.1 at the end of this section. Consider a triangulation $\{T_1, \dots, T_l\}$ of M . Let $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ be the collection of all vertices in the triangulation, and let $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ be the collection of all edges.

Our purpose is to show that any $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is homotopic to a constant. In order to connect u to a constant, Y_0 , we proceed in three steps. First, we connect u to some u_0 which equals Y_0 near all the vertices. Then, we connect u_0 to some u_1 which equals Y_0 near all the edges. Finally, we connect u_1 to Y_0 .

Step 1: Connect u to u_0 which equals Y_0 near all the vertices.

This is easily done by “opening” of maps (Proposition 1.1) and “connecting” constants (Proposition 1.4).

To open the map we may always choose “good” points (in the sense of (1.7)) near the vertices and open from there.

Step 2: Connect u_0 to u_1 which equals Y_0 near all the edges.

We proceed by induction on the number of edges. First, for a single e_1 , recall that u_0 equals Y_0 near ∂e_1 , the two end-points of e_1 . By “propagation” (Proposition 1.5) and

“bridging” (Proposition 1.2), we connect u_0 to $u_{0,1}$ which equals Y_0 near $e_1 \cup \{\text{all vertices}\}$. To proceed with the induction, we may assume that we have connected u_0 to a map $u_{0,k}$ which equals Y_0 in an ε -neighborhood of $e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_k \cup \{\text{all vertices}\}$. We now wish to add e_{k+1} to the collection. There are three possibilities:

Case 1. $e_{k+1} \cap \{e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_k\} = \emptyset$,

Case 2. $e_{k+1} \cap \{e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_k\} = 1\text{-vertex}$,

Case 3. $e_{k+1} \cap \{e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_k\} = 2\text{-vertices}$.

In all cases, we can find $0 < \delta \ll \varepsilon$ such that

$$Z \cap \left\{ \{\delta\text{-neighborhood of } e_{k+1}\} \setminus \{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\text{-neighborhood of } \partial e_{k+1}\} \right\} = \emptyset,$$

where $Z = e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_k \cup \{\text{all vertices}\}$.

By “propagation” (Proposition 1.5) and “bridging” (Proposition 1.2) we end up with a map $u_{0,k+1}$ which equals Y_0 near $Z \cup e_{k+1}$. We may do so keeping $u_{0,k+1} = u_{0,k}$ outside

$$\{\delta\text{-neighborhood of } e_{k+1}\} \setminus \{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\text{-neighborhood of } \partial e_{k+1}\}.$$

This completes the induction and Step 2 is finished.

Step 3: Connect u_1 to Y_0 .

Recall that u_1 equals Y_0 near ∂T_i for all $1 \leq i \leq \ell$.

Applying Proposition 1.3 (“Filling” a hole) successively on $T_1, \dots, T_\ell$ yields the desired conclusion.

Remark 2.1. By a standard procedure (e.g. reflection across the boundary) we construct a smooth neighborhood M' of M and an extension of u to M' , still denoted by $u \in W^{1,p}(M', N)$. We then proceed as above.

SECTION 3. SOME MORE TOOLS

Here we return to the “bridging”, “opening” and “filling” techniques described in §1.1-1.3, and present some refinements.

We work in $\mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$ and we distinguish some special variables. For $0 \leq \ell \leq n-2$, we write

$$x = (x', x''),$$

where $x' = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-\ell-1})$, $x'' = (x_{n-\ell}, \dots, x_n)$.

Let

$$\Omega = \{(x', x''); |x'| < 20, |x''| < 20\}.$$

Proposition 3.1. Assume $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, N)$,

$$(3.1) \quad 1 \leq p < \ell + 2,$$

and

$$u(x) = Y_0 \quad \forall x, 1 < |x''| < 20, |x'| < 20,$$

for some $Y_0 \in N$.

Then there exists $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(\Omega, N))$ such that

$$(3.2) \quad u^0 = u$$

$$(3.3) \quad u^t(x) = u(x), \quad \forall \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1, x \text{ outside } \{x; |x''| < 1, |x'| < 1\},$$

$$(3.4) \quad u^1(x) = Y_0, \quad \forall x, |x''| < 20, |x'| < 1/8,$$

Remark 3.1. The case $n = 2$ and $\ell = 0 = n - 2$ corresponds to Proposition 1.2 with $x' = x_1$, and $x'' = x_2$. Assumption (3.1) is consistent with the assumption $p < 2$ there.

Proof of Proposition 3.1. If $\ell = n - 2$, then $x' = x_1$; if $0 \leq \ell < n - 2$, we write $x' = (x_1, \tilde{x})$, $\tilde{x} = (x_2, \dots, x_{n-\ell-1})$.

As in Remark 1.1, we may assume (by an appropriate selection)

$$(3.5) \quad \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla u(x)|^p}{|x_1|^{p-\ell-1}} < \infty.$$

It is here that we use (3.1).

For $0 \leq t \leq 1$, $x = (x_1, \tilde{x}, x'') \in \Omega$, define

$$v^t(x_1, \tilde{x}, x'') = \tilde{u}(x_1, \tilde{x}, \frac{x''}{1 - t\rho(x_1)\eta(\tilde{x})}),$$

where $\rho(x_1) = (1 - |x_1|)^+$ and

$$\eta(\tilde{x}) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\tilde{x}| \leq 1, \\ 2 - |\tilde{x}| & 1 < |\tilde{x}| < 2, \\ 0 & |\tilde{x}| \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

Here $\tilde{u}$, defined in

$$\{(x', x''); \quad |x'| < 20, \quad x'' \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell+1}\},$$

is the extension of u taking the value Y_0 in $\{(x', x''); |x'| < 20, |x''| \geq 20\}$. Clearly $v^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(\Omega, N))$ and satisfies (3.2) and (3.3). Next we check that v^t is continuous at $t = 1$. Fix any $\delta > 0$; it is clear that, as $t \rightarrow 1$, $v^t \rightarrow v^1$ in $W^{1,p}$ outside $\Omega_\delta = \{(x_1, \tilde{x}, x'') \in \Omega; |x_1| < \delta\}$.

Hence it suffices to show that

$$\sup_{0 < t \leq 1} \|v^t\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega_\delta)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \delta \rightarrow 0.$$

For this purpose we make a change of variables

$$\begin{cases} \xi_1 &= x_1, \\ \tilde{\xi} &= \tilde{x}, \\ \xi'' &= \frac{x''}{1 - t\rho(x_1)\eta(\tilde{x})}, \end{cases}$$

so that the Jacobian

$$\frac{\partial(\xi_1, \tilde{\xi}, \xi'')}{\partial(x_1, \tilde{x}, x'')} = \frac{1}{[1 - t\rho(x_1)\eta(\tilde{x})]^{\ell+1}} \geq 1$$

Therefore, as $\delta \rightarrow 0$,

$$\int_{\Omega_\delta} |v^t(x)|^p dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{uniformly in } t.$$

Next,

$$|\nabla v^t(x)| \leq \frac{C|\nabla u(\xi)|}{[1 - t\rho(\xi_1)\eta(\tilde{\xi})]}.$$

It follows, as $\delta \rightarrow 0$, that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_\delta} |\nabla v^t(x)|^p dx &\leq C \int_{|\xi_1| < \delta} \frac{|\nabla u(\xi)|^p [1 - t\rho(\xi_1)\eta(\tilde{\xi})]^{\ell+1}}{[1 - t\rho(\xi_1)\eta(\tilde{\xi})]^p} d\xi \\ &\leq C \int_{|\xi_1| < \delta} \frac{|\nabla u(\xi)|^p d\xi}{|1 - \rho(\xi_1)|^{p-\ell-1}} \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used (3.5).

So far we have connected the original u to v^1 through a homotopy satisfying (3.2), (3.3) and v^1 has the property that

$$v^1(0, \tilde{x}, x'') = Y_0 \quad \forall \quad |\tilde{x}| < 1, |x''| < 20.$$

The final step is to connect this v^1 , through a homotopy w^t satisfying (3.3), to some u^1 satisfying (3.4). This can be achieved by choosing for example

$$w^t(x_1, \tilde{x}, x'') = \begin{cases} Y_0, & |x_1| < t\rho(2x_1)\eta(2\tilde{x}), \\ v^1(x_1 - t\rho(2x_1)\eta(2\tilde{x}), \tilde{x}, x''), & |x_1| \geq t\rho(2x_1)\eta(2\tilde{x}). \end{cases}$$

Remark 3.2. The conclusion of Proposition 3.1 no longer holds if we take $p \geq \ell + 2$ and $\pi_{\ell+1}(N) \neq \emptyset$ (this can be seen as in Remark 1.2).

We now present a refinement of the “opening” technique in §1.1 which will be used in the proof of Theorem 0.3. Here the map u also depends on “dummy” parameters $a \in A$; but the “opening” is done with respect to the x variables.

Proposition 3.2. *Let N and A be smooth Riemannian manifolds with or without boundary, and let $u \in W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A, N)$ where $p \geq 1$ and B_4 is the ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$ of radius 4 and centered at the origin. Then there exists a continuous path $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A, N))$ such that $u^0 = u$, $u^t(x, a) = u(x, a)$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$, $a \in A$, and $x \in B_4 \setminus B_{2/3}$ and, for some $Y \in W^{1,p}(A, N)$, $u^1(x, a) \equiv Y(a)$ for $a \in A$ and $x \in B_{1/3}$.*

Remark 3.3. It is easy to see from the proof that the map $Y(a)$ can be taken as some $u(\bar{x}, a)$ with $|\bar{x}|$ as small as we wish.

The proof relies on several lemmas; the first one is an extension of Lemma 1.1.

Lemma 3.1. *For $u \in W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A)$, $p \geq 1$. Assume*

$$(3.6) \quad \int_{B_4 \times A} \frac{|\nabla u(x, a)|^p}{|x|^{n-1}} dx da < \infty,$$

where ∇ denotes the full gradient, $\nabla = (\nabla_x, \nabla_a)$. Then there exists some $f \in L^p(A)$, such that, as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$,

$$(3.7) \quad \oint_{B_\epsilon} \|u(x, \cdot) - f\|_{L^1(A)} \rightarrow 0,$$

If in addition we assume that $\nabla_a f \in L^p(A)$, then

$$v(x, a) := \begin{cases} f(a), & |x| \leq 1, a \in A, \\ u((1 - \frac{1}{|x|})2x, a), & 1 < |x| < 2, a \in A, \\ u(x, a), & 2 \leq |x| \leq 4, a \in A, \end{cases}$$

is in $W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A)$.

Proof. We follow the 4 steps described in the proof of Lemma 1.1,.

Step 1. We claim that

$$(3.8) \quad \oint_{B_\epsilon} \|u - \oint_{B_\epsilon} u\|_{L^1(A)} \leq C \int_{B_\epsilon} \frac{\|\nabla_x u(x, \cdot)\|_{L^1(A)}}{|x|^{n-1}}.$$

The proof is the same as the proof of step 1 in Lemma 1.1, except that $|\cdot|$ is replaced by $\|\cdot\|_{L^1(A)}$, i.e., we think of u as a function in $W^{1,1}(B_4, L^1(A))$.

Step 2. Both $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \oint_{\partial B_\varepsilon} u(\sigma, \cdot) d\sigma$ and $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \oint_{B_\varepsilon} u(x, \cdot) dx$ exist in $L^1(A)$. They are equal, and we denote them by f .

Again the proof is the same, replacing u by a vector valued function whose target is the Banach space $L^1(A)$.

Step 3. 0 is a Lebesgue point of u considered as a function in $L^1(B_4, L^1(A))$, i.e., as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$,

$$\oint_{B_\varepsilon} \|u(x, \cdot) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^1(A)} dx \rightarrow 0.$$

Step 4. v is in $W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A)$.

As in the proof of Lemma 1.1, we first obtain

$$\int_{B_2 \setminus B_1} \int_A |v(x, a)| dx da < \infty,$$

and

$$\int_{B_2 \setminus B_1} \int_A |\nabla_x v(x, a)|^p dx da \leq C \int_{B_2} \int_A \frac{|\nabla_x u(x, a)|^p}{|x|^{n-1}} dx da < \infty.$$

On the other hand, a change of variables yields

$$\int_{B_2 \setminus B_1} \int_A |\nabla_a v|^p \leq C \int_{B_2} \int_A \frac{|\nabla_a u(x, a)|^p}{|x|^{n-1}} < \infty.$$

So far we have proved that $v \in W^{1,p}((B_2 \setminus B_1) \times A)$.

In order to show that $v \in W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A)$ we only need to verify on $\partial B_1 \times A$, in the sense of trace, that $v - f = 0$. For $1 < r < 2$ and $s = 2r - 2$, as in the proof of Lemma 1.1,

$$\int_{\partial B_r \times A} |v - f| \leq \left(\frac{2}{s}\right)^{n-1} \int_{\partial B_s \times A} |u - f|,$$

and, because of (3.7),

$$\frac{1}{s^n} \int_0^s \left\{ \int_{\partial B_\mu \times A} |u - f| \right\} d\mu \leq \frac{C}{s^n} \int_{B_s \times A} |u(x, a) - f| \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } s \rightarrow 0^+.$$

So, along a subsequence $s_i \rightarrow 0^+$,

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\partial B_{r_i} \times A} |v - f| = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{s_i^{n-1}} \int_{\partial B_{s_i} \times A} |u - f| = 0,$$

where $r_i = (s_1 + 2)/2 \rightarrow 1^+$. Therefore the trace of $v - f$ on $(\partial B_1) \times A$ is zero. Lemma 3.1 is established.

Lemma 3.2. *Under the hypotheses of Lemma 3.1, set, for $0 < t \leq 1$,*

$$u^t(x, a) := \begin{cases} f, & |x| \leq t, a \in A, \\ u((1 - \frac{t}{|x|})2x, a), & t < |x| < 2t, a \in A, \\ u(x, a), & 2t \leq |x| \leq 4, a \in A, \end{cases}$$

and $u^0 = u$. Then

$$u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A)).$$

Proof. As a consequence of Lemma 3.1 u^t is well-defined and is continuous for $t \in (0, 1]$. We only need to show that $u^t \rightarrow u$ in $W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A)$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$. In view of the expression of u^t , it suffices to prove

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \|u^t\|_{W^{1,p}((B_{2t} \setminus B_t) \times A)} = 0.$$

This follows from

$$\sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq 1} \int_{(B_{2t} \setminus B_t) \times A} |\partial^\alpha u^t|^p \leq C t^{n-1} \sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq 1} \int_{B_{2t} \times A} \frac{|\partial^\alpha u(x, a)|^p}{|x|^{n-1}} dx da \rightarrow 0,$$

where we used $\int_{B_2 \times A} \frac{|u(x, a)|^p}{|x|^{n-1}} \leq C \int_{(B_2 \setminus B_1) \times A} |v(x, a)|^p < \infty$. Lemma 3.2 is established.

To prove Proposition 3.2, we need to select a good point $\bar{x}$ so that Lemma 3.2 can be applied, replacing the origin by $\bar{x}$. For this purpose, we need

Lemma 3.3. *Let Y be a separable Banach space and $w \in L^1(B_4, Y)$. Then for almost all $\bar{x} \in B_4$, we have*

$$(3.9) \quad \frac{1}{|B_\varepsilon(\bar{x})|} \int_{B_\varepsilon(\bar{x})} \|w(x) - w(\bar{x})\|_Y dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. This is well known. For the reader's convenience, we give a sketch. Let $\{y_j\}$ be a dense subset of Y , then $\|w(x) - y_j\|_Y \in L^1(B_4)$. It is well known that for almost all $\bar{x}$ in B_4 ,

$$\frac{1}{|B_\varepsilon(\bar{x})|} \int_{B_\varepsilon(\bar{x})} \|w(x) - y_j\|_Y dx \rightarrow \|w(\bar{x}) - y_j\|_Y, \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

As in [S] (page 11), one can see easily that (3.9) holds for almost all $\bar{x}$ in B_4 .

We now present the

Proof of Proposition 3.2. Since

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq 1} \int_{B_4} \int_{B_4} \int_A \frac{|\partial^\alpha u(x, a)|^p}{|x - \bar{x}|^{n-1}} dx d\bar{x} da \\ & \leq C \sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq 1} \int_{B_4} \int_A |\partial^\alpha u(x, a)|^p dx da < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

we can pick, in view of Lemma 3.3, a point $\bar{x}$, $|\bar{x}| < 1/10$, such that

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_{B_4 \times A} \frac{|u(x, a)|^p}{|x - \bar{x}|^{n-1}} dx da + \int_{B_4 \times A} \frac{|\nabla u(x, a)|^p}{|x - \bar{x}|^{n-1}} dx da < \infty, \\ & \frac{1}{|B_\varepsilon(\bar{x})|} \int_{B_\varepsilon(\bar{x})} \|u(x, \cdot) - u(\bar{x}, \cdot)\|_{L^1(A)} dx \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\int_A |u(\bar{x}, a)|^p da + \int_A |\nabla_a u(\bar{x}, a)|^p da < \infty.$$

Set, for $0 < t \leq 1$.

$$u^t(x, a) := \begin{cases} u(\bar{x}, a), & B_{t/4}(\bar{x}), a \in A \\ u((1 - \frac{t}{4|x-\bar{x}|})2(x - \bar{x}), a), & B_{t/2}(\bar{x}) \setminus B_{t/4}(\bar{x}), a \in A \\ u(x, a), & x \in B_4 \setminus B_{t/2}(\bar{x}), \end{cases}$$

and $u^0 = u$. It follows from Lemma 3.2 that $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A, N))$ satisfies $u^0 = u$, $u^t(x, a) = u(x, a)$ for $|x| \geq 3/20$ and all $0 \leq t \leq 1$ and $a \in A$, and $u^1(x, a) = u(\bar{x}, a)$ for $|x| \leq 9/40$ and all $a \in A$. Proposition 3.2 follows immediately.

SECTION 4. PROOF OF THEOREM 0.2 WHEN $\dim M \geq 3$

As before we consider only the case where $\partial M = \emptyset$. We introduce a triangulation $\{T_1, \dots, T_l\}$ of M . To simplify the presentation we consider only $\dim M = 3$; the passage to higher dimensions is obvious.

Let $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ be the collection of all vertices in the triangulation and let $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ be the collection of all edges (i.e., 1-faces) in the triangulation, $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ be the collection of all the 2-faces in the triangulation.

In order to connect u to a constant, Y_0 , we proceed step by step. First, we connect u to some u_0 which equals Y_0 in some open neighborhood of the vertices $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$.

Then, we connect u_0 to some u_1 which equals Y_0 in some open neighborhood of the edges $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$.

Next, we connect u_1 to some u_2 which equals Y_0 in some open neighborhood of the 2-faces $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$. Finally we connect u_2 to Y_0 .

Step 0: Connect u to u_0 which equals Y_0 near all the vertices.

This is easily done by “opening” of maps (Proposition 1.1) and “connecting” constants (Proposition 1.4).

Step 1: Connect u_0 to u_1 which equals Y_0 near all the edges.

We proceed by induction. First for a single e_1 , recall that u_0 equals Y_0 near the two end points of e_1 . By “propagation” (Proposition 1.5) and “bridging” (Proposition 3.1 used with $\ell = 0$ requires $p < 2$ — it is only for Step 1 that we need $p < 2$; for later steps it will suffice to assume $p < 3, 4$, etc.) we connect u_0 to $u_{0,1}$ which equals Y_0 in an open neighborhood of $e_1 \cup \{\text{all vertices}\}$. To proceed with the induction, we may assume that we have connected u_0 to a map $u_{0,k}$ which equals Y_0 in an ε -neighborhood of $e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_k \cup \{\text{all vertices}\}$. We now wish to add e_{k+1} to the collection. We proceed as in the proof of Cases 1–3 in Section 2. Clearly, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$E \cap \left\{ \{\delta\text{-neighborhood of } e_{k+1}\} \setminus \{\tfrac{\varepsilon}{2}\text{-neighborhood of } \partial e_{k+1}\} \right\} = \emptyset,$$

where $E = e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_k \cup \{\text{all vertices}\}$. By “propagation” and “bridging” we end up with a map which equals Y_0 near $E \cup e_{k+1}$. We may do so keeping $u_{0,k}$ unchanged outside $\{\delta\text{-neighborhood of } e_{k+1}\} \setminus \{\tfrac{\varepsilon}{2}\text{-neighborhood of } \partial e_{k+1}\}$. The resulting map can be taken as $u_{0,k+1}$. This completes the induction and yields a map u_1 with the required properties.

Step 2: Connect u_1 to u_2 which equals Y_0 near all the 2-faces.

First, for a single 2-face f_1 , recall that u_1 equals Y_0 near ∂f_1 . By Proposition 3.1, applied with $\ell = 1$ (this requires only $p < 3$), we may connect u_1 to some $u_{1,1}$ which equals Y_0 near $f_1 \cup \{\text{all edges}\}$. This is done by the same ε, δ operation as in Step 1; we leave the details to the reader.

Next, we proceed by induction on the number of 2-faces and assume that we have connected u_1 to a map $u_{1,k}$ which equals Y_0 in a neighborhood $f_1 \cup f_2 \cup \dots \cup f_k \cup \{\text{all edges}\}$. Now we wish to add another 2-face f_{k+1} , to the collection. We argue as in the first step of the induction just above. This completes the induction and yields a map u_2 .

Step 3: Connect u_2 to Y_0 .

Recall that u_2 equals Y_0 near ∂T_i for all $1 \leq i \leq l$. Applying Proposition 1.4 (“Filling” a hole) successively on $T_1, \dots, T_l$, yields the desired conclusion.

Here we only use $p < 3$.

SECTION 5. PROOF OF THEOREM 0.3

Theorem 0.3 can be reformulated as

Theorem 0.3'. *Suppose that, for some non-negative integer k , N is k -connected, i.e.,*

$$\pi_0(N) = \cdots = \pi_k(N) = 0,$$

and

$$\dim M \geq k + 2, \quad 1 \leq p < k + 2.$$

Then $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is path-connected.

We give in this section the proof of Theorem 0.3'. As before we consider only the case where $\partial M = \emptyset$. The proof is by induction on k . For $k = 0$, this is exactly Theorem 0.2. Assume that Theorem 0.3' holds up to k , we will prove that it also holds for $k + 1$. For $1 \leq p < k + 2$, the path-connectedness of $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ follows from the induction hypothesis. So in the following, we assume that

$$(5.1) \quad k + 2 \leq p < k + 3$$

and wish to prove that any $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$ can be connected to a constant.

Let $\{T_1, \dots, T_l\}$ be a triangulation of M , and let $\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ be all $(k + 2)$ -cells of the triangulation.

Step 1: Connect u to some u_1 which equals Y_0 near $f_1 \cup \dots \cup f_m$.

We proceed by induction on m . First for a single f_1 , we “open” the map u at a “good” point located near f_1 (Proposition 1.1) and then by “connecting” constants (Proposition 1.3) and “propagation” of constants (Proposition 1.4) we connect u to some $u_{0,1}$ which equals Y_0 near f_1 . To proceed with the induction, we may assume that we have connected u to some $u_{0,j}$ which equals Y_0 near $f_1 \cup \dots \cup f_j$. Let $E = f_{j+1} \cap (f_1 \cup \dots \cup f_j)$. If $E = \emptyset$, then, in the same way as we have connected u to $u_{0,1}$, we can connect u to some $u_{0,j+1}$ which equals Y_0 near $f_1 \cup \dots \cup f_{j+1}$. This can be achieved without changing the values of u near $f_1 \cup \dots \cup f_j$. If $E \neq \emptyset$, recall that $u_{0,j} = Y_0$ in the ϵ -neighborhood of E for some $\epsilon > 0$. The value of ϵ will be taken small enough so that the following arguments can go through. Let B_ϵ be the ball of radius ϵ in $\mathbb{R}^{\dim M - k - 1}$ centered at the origin, and let

$$\varphi : B_\epsilon \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1} \rightarrow M$$

be a diffeomorphism such that for any $(x, \sigma) \in \partial B_\epsilon \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}$, $\{\varphi(sx, \sigma) ; 0 < s < 1\}$ is a geodesic parameterized by arclength s ; moreover,

$$(5.2) \quad \partial f_{j+1} \subset \varphi(B_\epsilon \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}), \quad \varphi(\{0\} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}) \subset f_{j+1}.$$

[Notations would be much simpler if we could let $\varphi(\{0\} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}) = \partial f_{j+1}$. But such φ would not be smooth. What we have done above is to select a smooth φ such that $\varphi(\{0\} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1})$ is as close to ∂f_{j+1} as we wish.]

Consider the composition

$$v = u \circ \varphi : B_{5\epsilon^2} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1} \rightarrow N.$$

By Proposition 3.2 (see also Remark 3.3) we can connect v to $\tilde{v}$ in $W^{1,p}(B_{5\epsilon^2} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}, N)$ such that

$$(5.3) \quad \tilde{v}(x, \sigma) = v(x, \sigma), \quad \forall x \in B_{5\epsilon^2} \setminus B_{4\epsilon^2}, \quad \forall \sigma,$$

$$(5.4) \quad \tilde{v}(x, \sigma) = V(\sigma), \quad \forall x \in B_{3\epsilon^2}, \quad \forall \sigma,$$

for some $V \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^{k+1}, N)$. Moreover,

$$\tilde{u}(P) := \begin{cases} u(P), & P \in M \setminus \varphi(B_{5\epsilon^2} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}), \\ \tilde{v} \circ \varphi^{-1}(P), & P \in \varphi(B_{5\epsilon^2} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}) \end{cases}$$

has the property

$$(5.5) \quad \tilde{u} = Y_0 \text{ in the } \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \text{neighborhood of } E.$$

So we have connected u to $\tilde{u}$, which is still Y_0 in the $\frac{\epsilon}{2}$ -neighborhood of $f_1 \cup \dots \cup f_j$.

Choose disjoint open sets $O_1, \dots, O_l \subset \mathbb{S}^{k+1}$ such that each O_i is diffeomorphic to a unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^{k+1}$, and

$$(5.6) \quad E \subset \varphi(B_{9\epsilon^3} \times \cup_{i=1}^l O_i) \subset \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \text{neighborhood of } E,$$

$$(5.7) \quad \text{dist}(\varphi(B_{\epsilon^3} \times \cap_{i=1}^l (\mathbb{S}^{k+1} \setminus O_i)), E) > \epsilon^2.$$

Since $p \geq k+2$, we know from the Sobolev embedding theorem that $V \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^{k+1}, N) \subset C^0(\mathbb{S}^{k+1}, N)$. Therefore, by a homotopy, we may assume that $V \in C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^{k+1}, N)$ and

$$(5.8) \quad \tilde{v}(x, \sigma) = V(\sigma), \quad x \in B_{2\epsilon^2}.$$

Indeed this can be achieved as follows. Let $0 < \delta < \epsilon^4$ and let $\eta \in C_c^\infty(B_{3\epsilon^2})$ satisfying $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$, $\eta(x) = 1$ for $x \in B_{2\epsilon^2}$, $\eta(x) = 0$ for $x \in B_{3\epsilon^2} \setminus B_{\frac{5}{2}\epsilon^2}$. Set

$$\tilde{V}^t(x, \sigma) = P \left\{ \int V(\sigma - t\delta\eta(x)y)\rho(y)dy \right\},$$

where $\rho(y)$ is the usual mollifier and P is the projection to N . Here we have abused the notation since the integration should be done on $\mathbb{S}^{k+1}$ instead of on Euclidean space as the notation suggests. Since V is continuous, for δ small enough, $\tilde{V}^t$ is C^∞ in t, x , and σ . Therefore $V = \tilde{V}^0$ has been connected to $\tilde{V}^1$ which has the desired properties.

It is not difficult to deduce from (5.4) and (5.6) that

$$(5.9) \quad V = Y_0 \quad \text{on } \cup_{i=1}^l O_i.$$

Since N is $(k+1)$ -connected, there exists $V^t \in C^\infty([0, 1] \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}, N)$ such that

$$(5.10) \quad V^t(\sigma) = Y_0, \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, \sigma \in \cup_{i=1}^l O_i,$$

$$(5.11) \quad V^0 = V,$$

$$(5.12) \quad V^1 = Y_0.$$

The existence of a continuous homotopy satisfying (5.10)-(5.12) follows from standard results in topology (e.g., Corollary 6.19, page 244 in [Wh], applied with X being $\mathbb{S}^{k+1}$ quotient the union of the O'_j s), while the existence of a C^∞ homotopy V^t can be achieved by some standard arguments using mollifiers.

Let $\rho \in C^\infty(B_{9\epsilon^3})$ be such that $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$, $\rho(x) = 1$ for $x \in B_{2\epsilon^3}$, $\rho(x) = 0$ for $x \in B_{9\epsilon^3} \setminus B_{4\epsilon^3}$. We set, for $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$\tilde{v}^t(x, \sigma) = V^{t\rho(x)}(\sigma), \quad (x, \sigma) \in B_{9\epsilon^3} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}.$$

Clearly this is an admissible homotopy and

$$(5.13) \quad \tilde{v}^0(x, \sigma) = \tilde{v}(x, \sigma), \quad (x, \sigma) \in B_{9\epsilon^3} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1},$$

$$(5.14) \quad \tilde{v}^1(x, \sigma) = Y_0, \quad (x, \sigma) \in B_{2\epsilon^3} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}.$$

By defining, for $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$w^t(P) := \begin{cases} \tilde{u}(P), & P \in M \setminus \varphi(B_{9\epsilon^3} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}), \\ \tilde{v}^t \circ \varphi^{-1}(P), & P \in \varphi(B_{9\epsilon^3} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}), \end{cases}$$

we connect $\tilde{u}(=w^0)$ to w^1 . According to the definition,

$$w^1(P) = Y_0 \quad \forall P \in \varphi(B_{2\epsilon^3} \times \mathbb{S}^{k+1}),$$

which implies, in view of (5.3), that $w^1 = Y_0$ near ∂f_{j+1} . As mentioned earlier, the value of ϵ has been taken very small and therefore (using in particular (5.7)) along all the homotopies we have made the values in some open neighborhood of $f_1 \cup \dots \cup f_j$ have been preserved as Y_0 .

Finally we apply Proposition 3.1 (with $\ell = k + 1$ and $n = \dim M$) to connect w^1 to some $u_{0,j+1}$ which equals Y_0 near $f_1 \cup \dots \cup f_{j+1}$. We have completed Step 1.

Step 2. Connect u_1 to Y_0 .

If $\dim M = k + 3$, we already know from Step 1 that $u_1 = Y_0$ near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l$. Applying the technique of “filling” a hole (Proposition 1.3) successively to $T_1, \dots, T_l$, we connect u_1 to Y_0 . If $\dim M > k + 3$, let $\{e_1, \dots, e_i\}$ be all $(k + 3)$ –cells of the triangulation and we know from Step 1 that $u_1 = Y_0$ near $\partial e_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial e_i$. Applying Proposition 3.1 (with $\ell = k + 2$ and $n = \dim M$) successively to $e_1, \dots, e_i$, we connect u_1 to some u_2 which equals Y_0 near $e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_i$. Continuing in this way (by induction), we connect u_2 to some $u_{\dim M - k - 2}$ which equals Y_0 near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l$. Finally, by the technique of “filling” a hole, we connect $u_{\dim M - k - 2}$ to Y_0 . This completes Step 2.

We have verified that Theorem 0.3' holds for $k + 1$ as well. The proof of Theorem 0.3' is complete.

SECTION 6. EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF CONJECTURE 1: PROOF OF THEOREM 0.4

Recall the statement of Conjecture 1.

Conjecture 1. *Given $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$ (any $1 \leq p < \infty$, any M , any N), there exists a $v \in C^\infty(M, N)$ and a path $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, N))$ such that $u^0 = u$ and $u^1 = v$.*

In this section we prove the following special case of Conjecture 1.

Theorem 0.4. *If $\dim M = 3$ and $\partial M \neq \emptyset$ (any N and any p), Conjecture 1 holds.*

The proof of Theorem 0.4 relies on the following

Proposition 6.1. *Let M and N be smooth connected compact² oriented Riemannian manifold with or without boundary. Assume $\dim M = 3$ and $p \geq 1$. Then for every $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$, there exists a continuous path in $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ connecting u to some v which is C^∞ except possibly at one point.*

Proof of Proposition 6.1. Let $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$. If $p > 3$, then $u \in C^0(M, N)$ by the Sobolev embedding theorem and we can actually take v to be C^∞ everywhere. If $p = 3$, then $W^{1,p}(M, N) \subset VMO$ and we can also take v to be C^∞ everywhere (see the Appendix). On the other hand, if $p < 2$, then by Theorem 0.2 we can actually take v to be a constant map. So in the following we assume that

$$(6.1) \quad 2 \leq p < 3.$$

²See Remark A.1 in the Appendix if N is not compact.

As before we only consider the case where $\partial M = \emptyset$. We introduce a triangulation of M , denoted by $\{T_1, \dots, T_l\}$. We divide the proof into three steps. First, we connect u to some u_1 which is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l$. Next, we connect u_1 to some u_2 which is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ except possibly at finite points. Finally, we connect u_2 to some w which is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ except possibly at one point. Here *Lip* means *Lipschitz*.

Step 1. Connect u to some u_1 which is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ (near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l$).

We proceed by induction on l . By “opening” u at a “good” point in T_1 (Proposition 1.1) and “propagating” the constant (Proposition 1.5), we may connect u to some $u_{0,1}$ which is constant near T_1 . We assume that we have connected u to some $u_{0,k}$ which is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ (near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_k$), and we wish to add ∂T_{k+1} to the collection. Let $E = \partial T_{k+1} \cap (\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_k)$. If $E = \emptyset$, then, in the same way as we have connected u to $u_{0,1}$, we easily connect $u_{0,k}$ to some $u_{0,k+1}$ which is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^0$ (near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_{k+1}$). If $E \neq \emptyset$, recall that $u_{0,k}$ is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ in the ϵ -neighborhood of E for some $\epsilon > 0$. The value of ϵ will be taken small enough so that the following arguments can go through. Let $B_\epsilon = (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ and let

$$\varphi : B_\epsilon \times \mathbb{S}^2 \rightarrow M$$

be a diffeomorphism such that for any $(x, \sigma) \in \partial B_\epsilon \times \mathbb{S}^2$, $\{\varphi(sx, \sigma) ; 0 < s < 1\}$ is a geodesic parameterized by arclength s ; moreover,

$$(6.2) \quad \partial T_{k+1} \subset \varphi(B_{\epsilon^4} \times \mathbb{S}^2), \quad \varphi(\{0\} \times \mathbb{S}^2) \subset T_{k+1}.$$

Consider the composition

$$v = u \circ \varphi : B_{5\epsilon^2} \times \mathbb{S}^2 \rightarrow N.$$

By Proposition 3.2 (see also Remark 3.3) we can connect v to $\tilde{v}$ in $W^{1,p}(B_{5\epsilon^2} \times \mathbb{S}^2, N)$ such that

$$(6.3) \quad \tilde{v}(x, \sigma) = v(x, \sigma), \quad \forall x \in B_{5\epsilon^2} \setminus B_{4\epsilon^2}, \quad \forall \sigma,$$

$$(6.4) \quad \tilde{v}(x, \sigma) = V(\sigma), \quad \forall x \in B_{3\epsilon^2}, \quad \forall \sigma,$$

for some $V \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^2, N)$. Moreover,

$$\tilde{u}(P) := \begin{cases} u(P), & P \in M \setminus \varphi(B_{5\epsilon^2} \times \mathbb{S}^2), \\ \tilde{v} \circ \varphi^{-1}(P), & P \in \varphi(B_{5\epsilon^2} \times \mathbb{S}^2) \end{cases}$$

has the property that

$$(6.5) \quad \tilde{u} \text{ is } W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip \text{ in the } \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \text{neighborhood of } E.$$

So we have connected u to $\tilde{u}$, which is still $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ in the $\frac{\epsilon}{2}$ -neighborhood of $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_k$. Since $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^2, N) \subset VMO$ (here we use $p \geq 2$; in fact if $p > 2$, $W^{1,p} \subset C^0$), we may assume, after making a homotopy, that $V \in C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^2, N)$ and

$$(6.6) \quad \tilde{v}(x, \sigma) = V(\sigma), \quad x \in B_{2\epsilon^2}.$$

Indeed this can be achieved by the same argument as the one following formula (5.8). Step 1 is complete.

Step 2. Connect u_1 to some u_2 which is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ except possibly at finite points.

This step can be easily deduced by applying the following lemma successively on $T_1, \dots, T_l$.

Let B_1 denote the unit ball of $\mathbb{R}^3$ centered at the origin and let $1 \leq p < 3$. Assume that $u \in W^{1,p}(B_1)$ and u is *Lip* near ∂B_1 . Define, for $0 < t \leq 1$,

$$u^t(x) = \tilde{u}\left(\frac{x}{t}\right), \quad x \in B_1,$$

where

$$\tilde{u}(x) = \begin{cases} u(x), & x \in B_1, \\ u\left(\frac{x}{|x|}\right), & x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus B_1 \end{cases}$$

and

$$u^0(x) = u\left(\frac{x}{|x|}\right), \quad x \in B_1 \setminus \{0\}.$$

Lemma 6.1. $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(B_1))$.

Proof. It is elementary.

Step 3. Connect u_2 to some w which is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ except possibly at one point.

Since u_2 has at most finitely many singular points and M is connected, we can easily connect u_2 to some $u_{2,1}$ which is $W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip$ away from a small geodesic ball, say $B_\epsilon(\bar{P})$ (it suffices to fix a singular point as $\bar{P}$ and to move smoothly the other singular points close to $\bar{P}$). Applying Lemma 6.1 to $B_{2\epsilon}(\bar{P})$, we connect $u_{2,1}$ to some $w \in W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap Lip(M \setminus \{\bar{P}\}, N)$. By Proposition A.4, we connect w to some $v \in W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^\infty(M \setminus \{\bar{P}\}, N)$.

Proof of Theorem 0.4. Let $\nu(Q)$ denote the unit inner normal at $Q \in \partial M$. For some $\epsilon > 0$,

$$\varphi(Q, s) := \exp_Q(s\nu(Q))$$

is a diffeomorphism from $\partial M \times [0, 3\epsilon]$ to a neighborhood of ∂M , where $\exp_Q(s\nu(Q))$ is the exponential map.

By Proposition 6.1 we can connect u to some u_1 which is C^∞ except possibly at one point. Since M is connected, we easily connect u_1 to some $u_2 \in C^\infty(M \setminus \{\bar{P}\}, N)$ with $\text{dist}(\bar{P}, \partial M) < \epsilon$. This singularity can be removed through a homotopy by pushing ∂M into M along the normal. Indeed, let $\rho \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $-1 < \rho' \leq 0$, $\rho(\tau) = 1$ if $\tau < 1$; $\rho(\tau) = 0$ if $\tau > 3$. Define for $0 \leq t \leq 1$,

$$u_2^t(P) := \begin{cases} u_2(Q, s + t\epsilon\rho(\frac{s}{\epsilon})), & P = \varphi(Q, s), (Q, s) \in \partial M \times [0, 3\epsilon], \\ u_2(P), & P \in M \setminus \varphi(\partial M \times [0, 3\epsilon]). \end{cases}$$

This homotopy connects $u_2(= u_2^0)$ to $u_2^1 \in C^\infty(M, N)$.

SECTION 7. EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT $W^{1,p}(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$

The main result of this section is the following special case of Conjecture 1.

Theorem 0.5. *If $N = \mathbb{S}^1$ (any M and any p), Conjecture 1 holds.*

We start with some preliminaries which will be used in the proof. For $n \geq n' \geq 1$, we write $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n'} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-n'}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ as $x = (x', x'') \in \mathbb{R}^{n'} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-n'}$. Let

$$D' = \{x' \in \mathbb{R}^{n'} ; |x'| < 1\} \quad \text{and} \quad D'' = \{x'' \in \mathbb{R}^{n-n'} ; |x''| < 1\}$$

be the unit balls in $\mathbb{R}^{n'}$ and $\mathbb{R}^{n-n'}$ respectively.

Lemma 7.1. *For $n \geq n' \geq 1$ and $p \geq 2$, let $f^0, f^1 \in W^{1,p}(D', \mathbb{S}^1)$ with*

$$f^0 = f^1 \quad \text{on } \partial D'.$$

Then there exists $F^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(D' \times D'', \mathbb{S}^1))$ such that

$$F^0(x', x'') = f^0(x') \quad \text{on } D' \times D'',$$

$$F^t(x', x'') = f^0(x') \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, |x''| > \frac{9}{10}, x' \in D',$$

$$F^t(x', x'') = f^0(x') = f^1(x'), \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, x' \in \partial D', x'' \in D'',$$

$$F^1(x', x'') = f^1(x'), \quad \forall |x''| < \frac{1}{10}, x' \in D'.$$

Moreover if both f^0 and f^1 are smooth in some open set O' in D' , then F^t is smooth in $O' \times D''$.

Proof. Since $p \geq 2$, it follows from Bethuel and Zheng [BZ] (see also Bourgain, Brezis and Mironescu [BBM]) that there exists $h^0, h^1 \in W^{1,p}(D', \mathbb{R})$ such that

$$f^0 = e^{ih^0} \quad \text{and} \quad f^1 = e^{ih^1}.$$

Set

$$f^t = e^{ith^1 + i(1-t)h^0}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

Consider a smooth cut-off function $\rho \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$, $\rho(s) = 1$ for $|s| \leq 1/10$, and $\rho(s) = 0$ for $|s| \geq 9/10$. Define

$$F^t = f^{t\rho(|x''|)}(x'), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$

It is easy to see that F^t satisfies the desired properties.

We also need a variant of Proposition 3.2. For $\epsilon > 0$, let

$$A_\epsilon = \{a \in A ; \text{dist}(a, \partial A) > \epsilon\}.$$

Proposition 7.1. *Let A be a smooth compact Riemannian manifold with boundary, N be a smooth Riemannian manifold with or without boundary, and let $u \in W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A, N)$ where $p \geq 1$ and B_4 is the ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$ of radius 4 and centered at the origin. Then for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a continuous path $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A, N))$ such that $u^0 = u$,*

$$(7.1) \quad u^t(x, a) = u(x, a), \quad (x, a) \in (B_4 \times A) \setminus (B_{2/3} \times A_\epsilon), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

and for some $Y \in W^{1,p}(A, N)$,

$$u^1(x, a) = Y(a) \quad x \in B_{1/3}, a \in A_{2\epsilon}.$$

Moreover, if for some $\delta > 0$, u is Lip in $B_4 \times (A \setminus A_{2\delta})$, then u^t can be taken to satisfy in addition $u^1 \in \text{Lip}(B_4 \times (A \setminus A_\delta), N)$.

The proof of Proposition 7.1 is a variant of the proof of Proposition 3.2. We point out one modification, since the others are more obvious. What we will need is a variant of Lemma 3.2. Let $\rho \in C^\infty(A)$, $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$, $\rho(a) = 1$ for $a \in A_{2\epsilon}$, $\rho(a) = 0$ for $a \in A \setminus A_\epsilon$.

Lemma 7.2. *Under the hypotheses of Lemma 3.1, set, for $0 < t \leq 1$,*

$$u^t(x, a) := \begin{cases} f, & |x| \leq t\rho(a), a \in A, \\ u((1 - \frac{t\rho(a)}{|x|})2x, a), & t\rho(a) < |x| < 2t\rho(a), a \in A, \\ u(x, a), & 2t\rho(a) \leq |x| \leq 4, a \in A, \end{cases}$$

and $u^0 = u$. Then

$$u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(B_4 \times A)).$$

The proof of Lemma 7.2 is a modification of the proof of Lemma 3.2 (and the statement of Lemma 3.1 and its proof). We leave the details to the reader.

Proof of Theorem 0.5. Let $n = \dim M$. If $1 \leq p < 2$, the conclusion follows from Theorem 0.2. On the other hand, if $p \geq n$, the conclusion follows from Proposition A.2. So we only need to consider the case

$$n \geq 3 \quad \text{and} \quad 2 \leq p < n.$$

As always, we discuss only the case where $\partial M = \emptyset$. Let $\{T_1, \dots, T_l\}$ be a triangulation of M . We will first connect u to some u_1 which is *Lip* near all $[p]$ -cells of the triangulation. Then, by induction on the dimensions of cells ($[p]$ -cells, $([p] + 1)$ -cells, $\dots$, $(n - 1)$ -cells), we connect u_1 to some $\tilde{u}_2$ which is *Lip* near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l$, and then connect this $\tilde{u}_2$ to some u_2 which is C^∞ near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l$. Finally we connect u_2 to some $v \in C^\infty(M, N)$.

Step 1. Connect u to some u_1 which is *Lip* near all $[p]$ -cells.

Let $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ denote all the $([p] + 1)$ -cells. We proceed by induction. As usual, by “opening” at a “good” point located near e_1 and “propagating” the constant, we connect u to some $u_{0,1}$ which is constant near e_1 . Assume that we have connected u to some $u_{0,k}$ which is *Lip* near $\partial e_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial e_k$, we wish to add ∂e_{k+1} to the collection. Set $E = \partial e_{k+1} \cap (\partial e_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial e_k)$. If $E = \emptyset$, we easily connect $u_{0,k}$ to some $u_{0,k+1}$ which is *Lip* near $\partial e_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial e_{k+1}$. If $E \neq \emptyset$, recall that $u_{0,k}$ is *Lip* in the ϵ -neighborhood of E for some $\epsilon > 0$. The value of ϵ will be taken small enough so that the following arguments can go through. Let B_ϵ be the ball of radius ϵ in $\mathbb{R}^{n-[p]}$ centered at the origin, and let

$$\varphi : B_\epsilon \times \mathbb{S}^{[p]} \rightarrow M$$

be a diffeomorphism such that for any $(x, y) \in \partial B_\epsilon \times \mathbb{S}^{[p]}$, $\{\varphi(sx, y) ; 0 < s < 1\}$ is a geodesic parameterized by arclength s ; moreover,

$$\partial e_{k+1} \subset \varphi(B_\epsilon \times \mathbb{S}^{[p]}), \quad \varphi(\{0\} \times \mathbb{S}^{[p]}) \subset e_{k+1}.$$

By “opening” techniques, as in Step 1 of the proof of Theorem 0.3, we may connect $u_{0,k}$ to some $u_{0,k+1}$ which is *Lip* near $\partial e_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial e_{k+1}$. This completes the induction and yields a map u_1 with the desired property.

Step 2. Connect u_1 to some u_2 which is C^∞ near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l$.

If $n - 1 = [p]$, this step is already achieved in Step 1. Otherwise

$$n \geq [p] + 2.$$

We will only show how to connect u_1 to some w which is *Lip* near all $([p] + 1)$ -cells since the remaining can be established, by induction on the dimensions of cells, using the same arguments.

Let $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ denote all the $([p] + 1)$ -cells. We will first connect u_1 to some ξ which is *Lip* near $e_1 \cup \{\text{all } [p] - \text{cells}\}$.

We know that u_1 is *Lip* in the ϵ -neighborhood of $\partial e_1 \cup \dots \partial e_m$ for some $\epsilon > 0$. The value of ϵ will be taken small enough so that the following arguments go through. Let B_ϵ be the ball of radius ϵ in $\mathbb{R}^{n-[p]-1}$ centered at the origin and D be a unit disk in $\mathbb{R}^{[p]+1}$, and let

$$\varphi : B_\epsilon \times D \rightarrow M$$

be a diffeomorphism such that for $(x, y) \in \partial B_\epsilon \times D$, $\{\varphi(sx, y) ; 0 < s < 1\}$ is a geodesic parameterized by arclength s ; moreover,

$$e_1 \subset \varphi(B_{\epsilon^4} \times D) \subset 2\epsilon^4 - \text{neighborhood of } e_1,$$

$$\partial e_1 \subset \varphi(B_{\epsilon^4} \times \partial D) \subset 2\epsilon^4 - \text{neighborhood of } \partial e_1.$$

Let $D' \subset D$ be a slightly smaller disk such that

$$e_1 \subset \epsilon^4 - \text{neighborhood of } \varphi(B_{\epsilon^4} \times D') \subset 4\epsilon^4 - \text{neighborhood of } e_1,$$

$$\partial e_1 \subset \epsilon^4 - \text{neighborhood of } \varphi(B_{\epsilon^4} \times \partial D') \subset 4\epsilon^4 - \text{neighborhood of } \partial e_1.$$

Applying Proposition 7.1 to $u_1 \circ \varphi$ (modulo another diffeomorphism to change the radius of balls, etc.), we connect u_1 to some $u_{1,1}$ which has the following properties:

$$u_{1,1} \text{ is } Lip \text{ in the } \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \text{neighborhood of } \partial e_1 \cup \dots \partial e_m,$$

$$u_{1,1} \circ \varphi(x, y) = V(y) \quad \forall (x, y) \in B_{3\epsilon^2} \times D',$$

where $V \in W^{1,p}(D', \mathbb{S}^1)$ and V is *Lip* near $\partial D'$. But $\partial D'$ is a $[p]$ -sphere and, since $[p] > 1$, $\pi_{[p]}(\mathbb{S}^1) = 0$, we can pick $f^1 \in Lip(\overline{D'}, \mathbb{S}^1)$ with

$$f^1 = V \quad \text{on } \partial D'.$$

Applying Lemma 7.1 (change the radius of balls, etc.) with $D'' = B_{3\epsilon^2}$, $n' = [p] + 1$, $f^0 = V$, we connect $u_{1,1}$ to some ξ which is *Lip* near $e_1 \cup \{\partial e_2 \cup \dots \partial e_m\} = e_1 \cup \{\text{all } [p] - \text{cells}\}$.

Doing the same successively on $e_2, \dots, e_m$ we connect u_1 to some w which is *Lip* near all $([p] + 1)$ -cells.

Next we show by the same argument that we can connect w (already *Lip* near all $([p] + 1)$ -cells) to some map which is *Lip* near all $([p] + 2)$ -cells. Eventually (by induction), we connect u_1 to some $\tilde{u}_2$ which is *Lip* near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l$, and then, by some mollifier argument (Proposition A.5 in the Appendix), connect this $\tilde{u}_2$ to some u_2 which is C^∞ near $\partial T_1 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l$.

Step 3. Connect u_2 to some $v \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$.

Let B be a unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and let

$$\varphi : B \rightarrow T_1$$

be a diffeomorphism onto $\varphi(B)$ such that u_2 is C^∞ in $\overline{T_1 \setminus \varphi(B)}$. So $u_2 \circ \varphi$ is C^∞ on ∂B . Since $\pi_{n-1}(\mathbb{S}^1) = 0$ ($n \geq 3$), we can pick $f^1 \in C^\infty(B, \mathbb{S}^1)$ such that $f^1 = u_2 \circ \varphi$ on ∂B . Applying Lemma 7.1 with $n' = n$, $f^0 = u_2 \circ \varphi$, we connect u_2 to some $u_{2,1}$ which is C^∞ near $T_1 \cup \{\partial T_2 \cup \dots \cup \partial T_l\}$. Along the homotopy the values of u_2 outside T_1 are preserved, so we make such homotopies successively on $T_2, \dots, T_l$ and end up with some $v \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$. Theorem 0.5 is established.

We now turn to the proof of Theorem 0.6. We first recall some notions already mentioned in the introduction. Denote by $[u]$ and $[u]_p$ the equivalence classes associated with $\sim$ and $\sim_p$. We have a well-defined map

$$i_p : [u] \rightarrow [u]_p$$

going from $C^1(M, N)/\sim$ to $W^{1,p}(M, N)/\sim_p$.

Recall

Definition 0.1. If i_p is bijective, we say that $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ and $C^0(M, N)$ have the same topology.

With this definition we have

Theorem 0.6. For any $p \geq 2$ and any M , $W^{1,p}(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$ and $C^0(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$ have the same topology.

Proof. Let $n = \dim M$. If $n = 2$, we know the result (Proposition 0.3). Also, the surjectivity of i_p has been proved in Theorem 0.5. So we only need to show that i_p is injective in dimension $n \geq 3$.

Let $u, v \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$ be such that, for some $p \geq 2$,

$$[u]_p = [v]_p,$$

i.e. there exists $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, \mathbb{S}^1))$ such that $u^0 = u$ and $u^1 = v$. It is known that the connected components of $C^0(M, \mathbb{S}^1)$ and $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(M), \pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1))$ have a natural one-to-one correspondence (see, e.g., Corollary 6.20, page 244, [Wh]). Here $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(M), \pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1))$ denotes the set of homomorphisms from $\pi_1(M)$ to $\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1)$. So, we only need to show that

$$(7.2) \quad u_* = v_*,$$

where u_* and v_* are the homomorphisms from $\pi_1(M)$ to $\pi_1(\mathbb{S}^1)$ induced respectively by u and v .

Let $\alpha \in C^0(\mathbb{S}^1, M)$; we can find $\beta \in C^1(\mathbb{S}^1, M)$ such that $\beta' \neq 0$ and β is path-connected to α in $C^0(\mathbb{S}^1, M)$. We only need to show that $u \circ \beta$ and $v \circ \beta$ are in the same path-connected component of $C^0(\mathbb{S}^1, \mathbb{S}^1)$. This amounts to verifying that

$$(7.3) \quad \deg(u \circ \beta) = \deg(v \circ \beta),$$

where $\deg$ denotes the Brouwer degree (the winding number in this case).

Let B denote the unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ centered at the origin and let

$$\varphi : \mathbb{S}^1 \times B \rightarrow M$$

be a smooth immersion to a tubular neighborhood of $\beta(\mathbb{S}^1)$ such that $\varphi(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \{0\})$ is a “double” of $\beta(\mathbb{S}^1)$ (going around twice). This implies that $[\tilde{\beta}] = [\beta]^2$ in $\pi_1(M)$, where $\tilde{\beta} = \varphi(\cdot \times \{0\})$. Since M is oriented, we can actually take φ with $\tilde{\beta} = \beta$.

Clearly, $u^t \circ \varphi \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times B, \mathbb{S}^1))$. Since $p \geq 2 = \dim \mathbb{S}^1 + 1$, a degree has been defined in [BLMN] for maps in $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times B, \mathbb{S}^1)$; moreover, this degree is invariant under homotopy in $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times B, \mathbb{S}^1)$. Therefore the degrees of $u \circ \varphi (=u^0 \circ \varphi)$ and $v \circ \varphi (=u^1 \circ \varphi)$ are the same. This implies

$$\deg(u \circ \tilde{\beta}) = \deg(v \circ \tilde{\beta}),$$

from which (7.3) follows immediately. Thus we have shown (7.2) and Theorem 0.6 is established.

SECTION 8. SOME PROPERTIES OF $CT(M, N)$

First recall some easy facts about “ $\sim$ ” and “ $\sim_p$ ” which are proved in the Appendix.

Lemma 8.1. *Let $u, v \in W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^0(M, N)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, with $u \sim v$. Then $u \sim_p v$.*

Warning: the converse is not true. However we have

Lemma 8.2. *Let $u, v \in W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^0(M, N)$, $p \geq \dim M$, with $u \sim_p v$. Then $u \sim v$.*

For $q \geq p$, we have a well-defined map

$$i_{p,q} : W^{1,q}(M, N) / \sim_q \rightarrow W^{1,p}(M, N) / \sim_p .$$

Recall the following

Definition 0.2. *Let $1 < p < \infty$. We say that a change of topology occurs at p if $\forall 0 < \epsilon < p - 1$, $i_{p-\epsilon, p+\epsilon}$ is not bijective. Otherwise we say that there is no change of topology at p . We denote by $CT(M, N)$ the set of p 's where a change of topology occurs.*

We now prove

Proposition 0.4. $CT(M, N)$ is a compact subset of $[2, \dim M]$.

Proof. First observe that

$$(8.1) \quad i_{p_1, p_3} = i_{p_1, p_2} \circ i_{p_2, p_3}, \quad \forall p_1 \leq p_2 \leq p_3.$$

Note that if $p > 1$ is not in CT , then there exists $0 < \epsilon < p - 1$ such that i_{p_1, p_2} is bijective for all $p - \epsilon < p_1 \leq p_2 < p + \epsilon$. Consequently, CT is closed. By Theorem 0.2, for every $1 \leq p < 2$, $W^{1,p}(M, N)/\sim_p$ consists of a single point; therefore

$$CT(M, N) \cap [1, 2) = \emptyset.$$

On the other hand, it is clear that

$$(8.2) \quad i_p = i_{p,q} \circ i_q, \quad \forall 1 \leq p \leq q < \infty.$$

Consequently, by Proposition 0.3, $i_{p,q}$ is bijective for all $q \geq p \geq \dim M$, i.e.

$$CT(M, N) \cap (\dim M, \infty) = \emptyset.$$

An easy consequence of the definition of CT is

Lemma 8.3. Let $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$ be such that $[p, q] \cap CT(M, N) = \emptyset$. Then $i_{p,q}$ is bijective.

Proof. For every $r \in [p, q]$, there exists $\epsilon = \epsilon(r) > 0$ such that i_{p_1, p_2} is bijective for $r - \epsilon < p_1 \leq p_2 < r + \epsilon$. Take a finite covering of $[p, q]$ by such intervals and apply (8.1).

Next we recall and prove

Proposition 0.5. If $CT(M, N) = \emptyset$ then $C^0(M, N)$ and $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ are path-connected for all $p \geq 1$.

Proof. Since $CT(M, N) = \emptyset$, it follows from Lemma 8.3 that

$$(8.3) \quad i_{p,q} \text{ is bijective} \quad \forall 1 \leq p \leq q < \infty.$$

We know from Theorem 0.2 that $W^{1,p}(M, N)$ is path-connected for $1 \leq p < 2$. It follows from (8.3) that $W^{1,q}(M, N)$ is also path-connected for $2 \leq q < \infty$. Choosing $q > \dim M$, we deduce, using Proposition 0.3, that $C^0(M, N)$ is also path-connected.

We now present the proofs of assertions (0.1)-(0.6) in the Introduction.

Proof of (0.1). This is a consequence of the fact that $W^{1,p}(B_1^n, N)$ is path-connected for all $1 \leq p < \infty$; see Proposition 1.6.

Proof of (0.2). This is a consequence of Proposition 0.3 and Proposition 0.1.

Proof of (0.4). This is a consequence of Theorem 0.2 and Theorem 0.6.

Proof of (0.5). This is a consequence of Theorem 0.3 (or rather its equivalent form Theorem 0.3' at the beginning of Section 5).

Proof of (0.6). It follows from Theorem 0.3 that $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^n)$ is path-connected for all $1 \leq p < n+1$. On the other hand, as explained in Remark 0.1, $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^n \times \Lambda, \mathbb{S}^n)$ is not path-connected for all $p \geq n+1$.

From the above examples the reader might be tempted to think that $CT(M, N)$ is either empty or consists of a single point. As we have mentioned in the Introduction (see Open Problem), we believe that $CT(M, N)$ has usually more than one point. Here is a simple example where CT contains exactly two points.

Proposition 8.1.

$$(8.4) \quad CT(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2) = \{2, 3\}.$$

Moreover, let $u = (u_1, u_2), v = (v_1, v_2) \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$, then

a) For $p < 2$, $u \sim_p v$,

b) For $2 \leq p < 3$, $u \sim_p v$ if and only if

$$(8.5) \quad \deg(u_1(\cdot, y)) = \deg(v_1(\cdot, y)), \quad a.e. \ y \in \mathbb{S}^2,$$

c) For $p \geq 3$, $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ and $C^0(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2)$ have the same topology.

Proof. We first show that

$$(8.6) \quad CT(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^1) = \{2\}.$$

It follows from Theorem 0.2 that $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^1)$ is path-connected for all $1 \leq p < 2$. On the other hand, it follows from Theorem 0.6 that i_p is bijective for all $p \geq 2$. Therefore, since

$$i_q = i_{p,q} \circ i_p \quad \forall \ p \leq q,$$

$i_{p,q}$ is bijective for all $2 \leq p \leq q$. This proves (8.6). We next show that

$$(8.7) \quad CT(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^2) = \{3\}.$$

It follows from Theorem 0.3 that $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^2)$ is path-connected for all $p < 3$. On the other hand, by the Sobolev embedding theorem, $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^2)$ and $C^0(\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{S}^2)$ have the same topology for all $p > 3$. This proves (8.7).

It is easy to see that $W^{1,p}(M, N_1 \times N_2) = W^{1,p}(M, N_1) \times W^{1,p}(M, N_2)$, and $u = (u_1, u_2) \sim_p v = (v_1, v_2)$ in $W^{1,p}(M, N_1 \times N_2)$ if and only if $u_1 \sim_p v_1$ in $W^{1,p}(M, N_1)$ and $u_2 \sim_p v_2$ in $W^{1,p}(M, N_2)$. It follows that

$$CT(M, N_1 \times N_2) = CT(M, N_1) \cup CT(M, N_2).$$

(8.4) follows from (8.6), (8.7) and the above formula.

Part a) follows from Theorem 0.2. For $2 \leq p < 3$, it follows from Theorem 0.6 that $u_1 \sim_p v_1$ if and only if (8.5) holds, and, by Theorem 0.3, $u_2 \sim_p v_2$. Part b) follows immediately. Part c) follows from Proposition 0.3.

APPENDIX

In this Appendix we present, for the convenience of the reader, some results which are known to the experts.

Let M and N be compact, connected, oriented, smooth Riemannian manifolds with or without boundary. We assume that N is smoothly embedded in some Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^K$, so that, for some $\delta > 0$, the projection P of the δ -neighborhood of N (in $\mathbb{R}^K$) onto N is well-defined and smooth. Recall that

$$W^{1,p}(M, N) = \{u \in W^{1,p}(M, \mathbb{R}^K) ; u(x) \in N \text{ a.e.}\}, \text{ with } 1 \leq p < \infty;$$

Remark A.1. If N is not compact we need a further assumption. Namely, we assume that N is smoothly embedded in some Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^K$, and, for some $\delta > 0$, the projection P of the δ -neighborhood of N (in $\mathbb{R}^K$) onto N is well-defined and the gradient of P (as a map from the δ -neighborhood of N to $\mathbb{R}^K$) is bounded in the δ -neighborhood.

We first have

Proposition A.1. *For $1 \leq p < \infty$, let $u, v \in W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^0(M, N)$ satisfying $u \sim v$. Then $u \sim_p v$.*

Remark A.2. It follows from Proposition A.1 that i_p is well defined.

Next we have

Proposition A.2. *Let $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$ with $p \geq \dim M$. Then there exists $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, N))$ such that $u^0 = u$ and $u^t \in C^\infty(M, N)$ for all $0 < t \leq 1$.*

Remark A.3. It follows from Proposition A.2 that Conjecture 1 holds for $p \geq \dim M$.

We also have

Proposition A.3. *For $p \geq \dim M$, let $u, v \in W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^0(M, N)$ satisfy $u \sim_p v$. Then $u \sim v$.*

Remark A.4. It follows from Proposition A.3 that $i_p : C^1(M, N)/\sim \rightarrow W^{1,p}(M, N)/\sim_p$ is injective for $p \geq \dim M$.

Remark A.5. Proposition 0.3 in the Introduction follows from Remark A.2 and Remark A.4.

The proofs of Propositions A.1-A.3 rely on some standard smoothing arguments. For the proofs of Proposition A.2-A.3 in the case $p = \dim M$, we also need the Poincaré inequality.

For simplicity we only consider the case where $\partial M = \emptyset$. We introduce a family of mollifiers on M as follows. Let $\rho \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, ρ radially symmetric, $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$, $\text{supp } \rho \subset B_1$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \rho = 1$. For $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_1$ (ϵ_1 being the injectivity radius of M) and $x \in M$, the function

$$\bar{\rho}_{\epsilon,x}(y) = \frac{1}{\epsilon^n} \rho(\exp_x^{-1}(y)/\epsilon)$$

may not have total integral equal to 1, so we normalize it by setting

$$\rho_{\epsilon,x}(y) = \bar{\rho}_{\epsilon,x}(y) / \int_M \bar{\rho}_{\epsilon,x}.$$

For $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$, let

$$(A.1) \quad u_\epsilon(x) = \int_M \rho_{\epsilon,x} u.$$

It is easy to establish

Lemma A.1. *Given $\delta > 0$ and $u \in C^0(M, N)$, there exists $\epsilon_2 \in (0, \epsilon_1)$, depending only on δ, M, N, ρ , and the modulus of continuity of u , such that*

$$|u_\epsilon(x) - u(x)| \leq \delta, \quad \forall 0 < \epsilon \leq \epsilon_2, \text{ and } \forall x \in M.$$

Consequently,

$$(A.2) \quad \text{dist}(u_\epsilon(x), N) \leq \delta, \quad \forall 0 < \epsilon \leq \epsilon_2, \text{ and } \forall x \in M.$$

Proof of Proposition A.1. Let $u^t \in C([0, 1], C^0(M, N))$ be such that $u^0 = u$ and $u^1 = v$, and let P be the projection of some δ -neighborhood of N onto N described at the beginning of the Appendix. Since the family has a uniform modulus of continuity, the ϵ_2 in Lemma A.1 can be taken uniform in $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

Define

$$U^t = \begin{cases} P(u_{3t\epsilon_2}^0) & 0 \leq t \leq 1/3, \\ P(u_{\epsilon_2}^{3t-1}) & 1/3 < t < 2/3, \\ P(u_{(3-3t)\epsilon_2}^1) & 2/3 \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Clearly $U^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, N))$, $U^0 = u$, and $U^1 = v$.

Proof of Proposition A.2 when $p > \dim M$. It follows from the Sobolev embedding theorem that $u \in C^0(M, N)$. Let P be the projection of some δ -neighborhood of N onto N described at the beginning of the Appendix, and let ϵ_2 be the number given in Lemma A.1. Define

$$u^t = P(u_{t\epsilon_2}).$$

Clearly this is a homotopy with the desired properties.

The proof of Proposition A.2 when $p = \dim M$ relies on the following Poincaré inequality: For $p = \dim M$, $0 < \epsilon \leq \epsilon_1$, $x \in M$, $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$, we have

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon^p} \int_{B_\epsilon(x)} |u - u_\epsilon(x)|^p \leq C \int_{B_\epsilon(x)} |\nabla u|^p,$$

where $B_\epsilon(x)$ denotes the ϵ -geodesic ball centered at x , the integration and the gradient ∇ is with respect to the Riemannian metric on M , and the constant C depends only on the manifolds M and N . Consequently we have

Lemma A.2. For $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N)$, $p = \dim M$, $0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_1$, we have

$$(A.3) \quad \sup_{x \in M} \text{dist}(u_\epsilon(x), N)^p \leq C \sup_{x \in M} \int_{B_\epsilon(x)} |\nabla u|^p,$$

where $C = C(M, N)$.

Proof of Proposition A.2 when $p = \dim M$. Because of Lemma A.2, ϵ_2 can be found so that (A.2) is satisfied. The rest is identical to the proof for the case $p > \dim M$.

Proof of Proposition A.3. Let $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, N))$ such that $u^0 = u$ and $u^1 = v$. If $p > \dim M$, it follows from the Sobolev embedding theorem that $W^{1,p}(M, N) \subset C^0(M, N)$. So $u^t \in C([0, 1], C^0(M, N))$, and $u \sim v$.

For $p = \dim M$, let P be the projection of some δ -neighborhood of N onto N described at the beginning of the Appendix. We observe that $\{u^t\}_{0 \leq t \leq 1}$ is a compact subset of $W^{1,p}(M, N)$, so, in view of Lemma A.2, there exists $\epsilon_2 > 0$ such that

$$\text{dist}(u_\epsilon(x), N) \leq \delta, \quad \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, \quad 0 < \epsilon \leq \epsilon_2, \quad x \in M.$$

Therefore the homotopy $\{U^t\}$ in the proof of Proposition A.1 is well-defined and has the desired properties.

To complete the Appendix, we present the following propositions which are used in the proofs of Proposition 6.1 and Theorem 0.5 respectively.

Proposition A.4. Let $p \geq 1$, and let O be an (relative) open subset of M . Then for every $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^0(O)$, there exists $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, N))$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} u^t &\in C^0(O), & \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ u^0 &= u, \\ u^t &\in C^\infty(O), & \forall 0 < t \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. For simplicity we only consider the case where $\partial M = \emptyset$. We adapt the classical argument of Meyers-Serrin [MS]. Let O_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots$, be a sequence of open subsets strictly contained in O satisfying $O_j \subset \subset O_{j+1}$ and $O = \bigcup O_j$, and let $\{\psi_j\}_{j \geq 0}$ be a smooth partition of unity subordinate to the covering $\{O_{j+1} \setminus \overline{O_{j-1}}\}_{j \geq 0}$ (O_0 and O_{-1} being defined as empty set). We choose ϵ_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots$, satisfying

$$\epsilon_j \leq \text{dist}(O_j, \partial O_{j+1}), \quad j \geq 1,$$

$$(A.4) \quad \|(\psi_j u)_{t\epsilon_j} - (\psi_j u)\|_{C^0(O)} + \|(\psi_j u)_{t\epsilon_j} - (\psi_j u)\|_{W^{1,p}(O)} \leq \frac{\delta}{2^j}, \quad \forall 0 < t \leq 1,$$

where $(\psi_j u)_{t\epsilon_j}$ is defined as in (A.1).

Set

$$\begin{aligned} v^t &= \sum_j (\psi_j u)_{t\epsilon_j}, \quad 0 < t \leq 1, \\ v^0 &= u. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (A.4) that

$$(A.5) \quad \|v^t - u\|_{C^0(O)} \leq \sum_j \|(\psi_j u)_{t\epsilon_j} - (\psi_j u)\|_{C^0} \leq \delta,$$

and

$$(A.6) \quad \|v^t - u\|_{W^{1,p}(O)} \leq \sum_j \|(\psi_j u)_{t\epsilon_j} - (\psi_j u)\|_{W^{1,p}} \leq \delta.$$

For fixed j ,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\|(\psi_j u)_{t\epsilon_j} - (\psi_j u)\|_{C^0(O)} + \|(\psi_j u)_{t\epsilon_j} - (\psi_j u)\|_{W^{1,p}(O)}) = 0.$$

So, by the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem (using (A.4)), we have

$$(A.7) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\|v^t - u\|_{C^0(O)} + \|v^t - u\|_{W^{1,p}(O)}) = 0.$$

Similarly, for every $0 < s \leq 1$,

$$(A.8) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow s} (\|v^t - v^s\|_{C^0(O)} + \|v^t - v^s\|_{W^{1,p}(O)}) = 0.$$

It follows from (A.5), (A.7) and (A.8) that

$$u^t = P(v^t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

is well-defined and satisfies the desired properties.

Finally, a variant of Proposition A.4. Let O be an open subset of M and K be a compact subset of O . For $\epsilon > 0$, set $K_\epsilon = \{x \in M ; \text{dist}(x, K) \leq \epsilon\}$.

Proposition A.5. *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, and let $K \subset O \subset M$ be as above. Then for every $u \in W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^0(O)$, there exist $\epsilon > 0$ and $u^t \in C([0, 1], W^{1,p}(M, N) \cap C^0(O))$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} u^t &\in C^0(O) & \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ u^t(x) &= u(x) & \forall 0 \leq t \leq 1, x \in M \setminus K_{2\epsilon}, \\ u^0 &= u & \text{and} \quad u^t \in C^\infty(K_\epsilon) \quad \forall 0 < t \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. For $\epsilon > 0$ with $K_{3\epsilon} \subset O$, let $\eta \in C^\infty(M)$ be a cut-off function with

$$\eta = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in K_{2\epsilon}, \\ 0 & x \in M \setminus K_{3\epsilon}, \end{cases}$$

and let

$$v^t = \int_M \rho_{t\epsilon, x} u, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

where $\rho_{t\epsilon, x}$ is defined above.

Consider

$$u^t = P((1 - \eta)u + \eta v^t), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

where P is the smooth projection of the δ -neighborhood of N onto N . It is clear that, for small ϵ , u^t is a desired homotopy.

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